"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds, becoming southerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Simla are that ammunition and supplies have arrived in Dargai. Tribesmen are sending fresh relays forward continually, and in great force block the road to Chakdara. Gen. Blood will start from Rawalpindi to relieve the Chakdara garrison to-day. Langebourg rebels are said to have been defeated in South Africa by the British, who captured their positions north of Twaiskloof. Fierce fighting is reported from Gazaland, Africa, in which, it is said, a small Portuguese force defeated 7,000 natives; news of Portuguese reverses comes from London by way of Cape Town. In the Nile country one of the Generals of the Khalifa defeated the Jaalins, and has occupied Motomneh.—Page 5.

Page 1.

The French steamer La Champagne arrived from Havre yesterday. She had 87 cabin and 203 steerage passengers on board. The customs officers collected about $900 in compliance with the clause of the new tariff law relating to the taxation of personal effects.

Mrs. Kate O'Reilly's little nephew threw her pocketbook, containing $52 in bills, into the kitchen range, and its contents were partially destroyed. She turned over the pocketbook and the remains of the bills to the Sub-Treasury, and received a check for $36, as that was all that could be discovered in the ashes.

Prof. Arion met with a tragic death while riding a bicycle on an electric wire at Ridgewood Park last night. He had gone about ten feet when his wheel toppled and the man fell. When he was taken up it was found that his neck was broken, as well as several of his ribs and one of his arms.

Page 2

A six-months-old baby that slept with its parents rolled from the bed during the night into a tub of water and was drowned.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that calfskins are dutiable as hides at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Should such a classification be sanctioned by the courts, dealers say, an important branch of industry would be radically affected.

William A. Bellwood, who was arrested on July 18 on the charge of swindling Marcus & Co., the Union Square jewelers, and has since been a prisoner in the Tombs, is said to be Guillaume Balensi of Paris. Balensi was the banker of Max Labaudy, the notorious French spendthrift, and is alleged to have handled 17,000,000f. belonging to the latter. On the death of Lebaudy his bank smashed and he fled to New York.

Page 3.

Henry Clews gave a dinner in honor of Senator Allison of Iowa last night at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Three weeks of the Grand Circuit Trotting meeting shows that the speed of the harness racers continues to increase with every season. It is said to be a question whether the time for open events has not gone by, especially among trotters.

Admiral Sicard's squadron of war vessels will sail at 9 o'clock this morning from the anchorage at Tompkinsville, S. I., for Newport, and is expected to arrive there to-morrow morning. The squadron is expected to return to Tompkinsville about Aug. 25, when preparations will be made for the battleship evolutions.

There was no Sunday conference of Republican politicians at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, but Mr. Quigg stated that the Republican leaders had nothing to do with the appointment of Col. George Moore Smith as Police Commissioner. He said he thought Mr. Croker was the most suitable candidate the Democrats could nominate for Mayor.

Page 5.

Charles Bourschick, a peddler, was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing a pair of shoes from Florio Moschidu, whom he found asleep in a saloon.

Indications are that 6,000 of the striking coal miners will attend the big meeting called for to-day at McRea's School House, Turtle Creek, Penn. The men are in camp in Turtle Creek, and are quiet and peaceable. Sheriff Lowrey announced that he would not interfere with meetings as long as they were conducted in an orderly manner.

Page 7.

The tide caught the stern of the excursion boat Al Foster as she was docking at Twenty-third Street last evening, and swung her round until she was jammed against the new recreation pier, and completely blocked traffic from the Greenpoint ferry slips for nearly an hour. There was some excitement among the 400 passengers aboard, but no one was hurt.

Page 8.

Charities Commissioner Burtis of Brooklyn is much exercised over the condition of Harry Heath, a prisoner in the Kings County Penitentiary. It is thought that he is losing his mind through having no work to do.

Luke Owens was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of having attempted to pick Policeman Faubell's pocket. The prisoner denied the charge, and on his claim that he had been employed by several prominent persons, the Magistrate discharged him.

The Rev. E. E. Franke of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination yesterday publicly immersed twenty-seven of his converts at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. He has been for several weeks conducting a series of meetings in a tent at Saratoga Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday the Anarchists who belong to the autonomist group made advances to that body. They wanted the union to indorse an application for the pardon of Alexander Berkmann, who shot Henry C. Frick several years ago, and it was agreed to.

Dr. DaCosta, in his sermon last evening at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, spoke of the moral issue that has been precipitated by the resignation of Col. Grant from the Police Board. He said that he had long sought, as President of the White Cross Society, to persuade prominent men of the improper nature of certain practices, and to point out legal and clear methods of procedure.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
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SCHOOLBOOK WAR IN OMAHA.

Indications that Fight Will Spread Beyond Limits of Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—The school-book war, or the fight to induce the Omaha School Board to exchange the present books in use for a new style, will come up this week, and several dozen representatives of the Book Trust, Rand, McNally & Co., and other companies are in the city to help the crusade.

The probabilities are that the fight will assume National importance and that Omaha will be made the initial point in a fight to be carried into every large city in the country within the next two years. Already charges of one kind and another, involving underhand work, are being circulated.

Drowned While Bathing at Corning.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Lewis Folsom, aged twenty, was drowned at Hammondport this morning. He was in bathing with a companion. Neither one of the two could swim. Folsom waded out and suddenly stepped into a hole and went down in sight of his friend. Men worked with grappling hooks for several hours, and finally found the body in forty-five feet of water.

The Derwent Holme Aground Again.

QUEBEC, Aug. 1.—The steamer Derwent Holme, Capt. Holmes, bound from Montreal to Liverpool, which returned to Quebec Friday, having taken the ground at St. Jean Port Joli, and was allowed to proceed to sea, the surveyors declaring her seaworthy, has gone aground again off the north side of Hare Island Reef, ninety miles below Quebec. She is leaking badly.

GAMBLING AT NORTH BEACH

Many Kinds of Fraudulent Games Openly Operated Under the Very Eyes of the Police.

HUNDREDS OF FOOLISH VICTIMS

Thousands of Dollars Lost by Crowds Who Struggle for a Chance to Play—Police Plead Lack of Instructions.

Probably 5,000 men and boys returned to New York last night from North Beach without a cent in their pockets other than the amount necessary to pay their passages on the cars and ferryboats.

To estimate the amount of money left with the North Beach gamblers would require the written returns of the gamblers themselves, but there can be no doubt that the amount is away up in the thousands, and that Klondike itself could not in the same time give a richer harvest than North Beach did yesterday to the gamblers who openly carried on their operations there.

North Beach was originally intended as a quiet family resort for Germans. It is one of the prettiest pleasure places in the vicinity of New York It is near the Steinway Piano Works, on Long Island. The beach opened this season with all sorts of legitimate means of diversion, from the concert hall and beer garden to the chutes. A little later the gamblers began to put up their tables. They came in gradually, until every possible game of chance was in operation.

North Beach might have been called yesterday the Monte Carlo of Greater New York. Roulette, rouge-et-noir, and every other of the old methods of gambling was boldly exemplified in the open roads, in full view of the police officers, and with no interference from them. The fact that this was so brought such a multitude to North Beach yesterday as had never been there before, and every boat which left the Ninety-ninth Street Ferry, East River, and every trolley car from Brooklyn carried hundreds of men who wanted to risk their week's wages with the vague hope of making a big winning. There was not a fair game in the whole crowd, which comprised at least fifteen kinds, and there was not a man who staked his money who got a cent of it back except the "cappers" who led on the unknowing and the inexperienced ones.

Late Arrivals Were Lucky.

So great was the gambling fever that late arrivals were fortunate enough to get no chance to play, for the earlier victims gathered around the tables ten rows deep, and hustled one another, and tore one another's clothes for the chance to lose their money.

The gambling outfits were placed in the open road in front of and at the side of the Fort Anderson Pavilion, George Bonhag's Pavilion, and within 100 yards of the police station. The game which made the most money and where men, boys, and a few women struggled like demons to get at it, was one resembling very much the old "bunko" by which the victim was made to put up twice the amount originally invested in order to get another supposed chance to win. The game is operated in this manner. The table is laid out in numbers, some blank and some marked as prizes varying from $3 to $25, while a large percentage are designated by stars. Seven wooden blocks with numbers on every side are piled up on the board. When each player has put up a half dollar the blocks are knocked down with a stick and the upturned figures are added together. In nine cases out of ten the sum makes a number which is marked on the table with a star. Then the gambler informs his patrons that they have neither won nor lost, and that they may double their money and run a chance of winning twice as much as they could have won before. Again a star number is indicated, and the doubling process must be repeated if the player wishes to continue. Finally a blank number is indicated, and everybody finds that he has lost four times as much as he had any idea of losing when he began.

There were two of these tables going in full blast all day and still in operation when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES left North Beach at 9 o'clock last night.

A new device which was operated by a very fat man with a benevolent, fatherly face was known as "the swinger." The gambler who ran it let every patron play it "for fun" until he had it down pat, and then he put up 50 cents to win $2.50. "The swinger" is a pendant, heavy wooden ball, by the side of which is a cone. The player takes the ball and raises it to an angle and then lets it go. If it passes the cone and then knocks it down on the return movement he wins. They could all do it "for fun," but the cone always remained untouched when the money was put up.

There was no regulation roulette table, with basin, ball, and board, but there were several devices worked on the same principle. One of these consisted of a circle, upon which were the figures from 1 to 6 in red and white, and a star in the black. A balanced arrow was spun round, while a long table with the colors and numbers marked on it received the cash of the players. Any single number played paid four for one, and the red and white colors were played for even money. Within ten feet of the "swinger" game were two "drop cases," an arrangement with a percentage for the proprietor that would have caused a riot if it had been explained to the hundreds who put their money on them. The drop cases were arranged with numbers in which the "conditional prize" was the main issue. Three openings at the top of these cases were used for dropping small glass marbles, which were guided down a path of brass tacks to the numbers which were not labeled $10, $5, &c. This device was greatly in evidence along the line of gamblers, and got a good share of the money that was lost at the beach during the day.

Excuses of the Police.

In the doorway of George Bonhag's pavilion stood a policeman, whose number was "192." He was almost surrounded by the crowd which struggled to place its money on one of the drop cases. He was not more than ten feet from the gambler who operated it. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked him if the gambling was sanctioned by the police. He would not answer. He was asked why he did not stop the game in progress at his elbow, and he replied:

"I have no instructions to stop any games."

He would not give his name, and referred the reporter to the Chief of Police.

A few yards away the station house, a pretty cottage-like structure, was visited. The officer in charge was Joseph Corrigan, a brother of the Chief, J. A. Corrigan. He said that there was no gambling device in operation on North Beach, and if the reporter showed him one he would give him a box of cigars. The reporter offered to show him a dozen, and Mr. Corrigan, who disclaims the rank of Sergeant, said that those games were on private property belonging to a brewer, and that the police had nothing to do with it. He added that the police had no instructions to stop them, but had authority to arrest disorderly persons there to quell any disturbance. It was a peculiar fact that Policeman No. 192 was stationed in a very nest of games, if he had no business there.

Chief of Police J. A. Corrigan has the authority of a Deputy Sheriff of Queens County, and is appointed by the Sheriff. His station is known as the Second Lock-Up of Newtown. After a long search he was seen driving behind a fast trotter through North Beach. He was hailed by the reporter, and asked about the wide-open games only a few yards away. He replied that he was only paid to look after the property of the North Beach Improvement Company, and that his precinct did not cover the ground occupied by the gamblers, which, he added, belonged to a man named Anderson. He referred the reporter to the Justice of the Peace of the place, but the latter could not be found.

Policemen were scattered all over North Beach and had their posts along the gambling line as well as elsewhere. It was an impossibility for any of them in passing not to see the crowds handing their money over the tables unless they shut their eyes and groped their way past. Chief Corrigan, in his buggy, could not help but see them. Large booths with five-dollar notes wrapped around the heads of walking canes were presided over by loud barkers, who announced that three throws with the rings were to be had for a nickle, and that nobody could lose. Again, there were any number of places where baseballs were thrown at the heads of negroes, and here the competition was so great that one sign conspicuously informed the passer-by that he would get $100 in gold if he hit "the coon" three times in succession.

As a quiet family resort, North Beach is a wonder. It is safe to say that Leadville, in its palmiest days, never proved such a harvest for the professional gambler, and the New York money that staid on the tables at the new Monte Carlo represented wages which had been earned in almost every class of life.

EXPEDITION TO COPPER RIVER.

One Fitting Out in Tacoma on the Co-operative Plan—Indians in Possession of Great Wealth.

TACOMA, Washington Aug. 1.—Capitalists of this city and Port Townsend have organized an expedition to explore rich gold and copper fields known to exist along Copper River, in Western Alaska, 800 miles northwest of Sitka. For many years gold, copper, and furs have been brought out of that region by Copper River Indians, and exchanged with traders for firearms and food. Copper Indians are ferocious, much resembling the Sioux in stature, and, during the last few years, have become well equipped with guns and ammunition.

Knowing the value of their riches, and that the ingress of white men would mean their retirement, Indians have steadfastly refused to permit a single white man to explore their country. Every man making attempt has been told to keep out on pain of death. The Copper River tribe numbers nearly 1,000 Indians, and as they have been able to carry out their threats, no attempts to molest them have been made in recent years. Now, however, it is intended to teach these Northern Indians that the white men must eventually be allowed to prospect and take out the mineral riches. That will be the object of the expedition being fitted out One hundred men, thoroughly armed, will go to Cook Inlet by schooner, leaving Port Townsend about the middle of August. They will be led thence into the Copper River section by Judge Joseph Kuhn, who has been collecting data regarding Copper River for years, and was the originator of the project. Capitalists are advancing part of the money required, but to make success more certain, the expedition is being organized on the co-operative plan, so that each man will have a direct interest in the outcome.

Every man enlisting is required to put up several hundred dollars, which goes into a common fund, with which to buy the schooner, arms, and supplies for two years. Indians will not be molested unless they first attack the exploring party. Tradition of sixty years have ascribed great mineral wealth to the Copper River country. At Sitka, in 1851, that in 1851, a Russian trader invaded that station with eight men. They were killed within a two-days' march from the seacoast.

A RICH STRIKE IN MINNESOTA.

Ore Assaying $500 to $1,000 to the Ton Found at the Randolph.

RAINY LAKE CITY, Minn., Aug. 1.—A rich strike has been made at the Randolph Mine, near Mine Centre. Ore that will assay from $500 to $1,000 to the ton has been uncovered. A blast that was made there two days ago threw up several good seed nuggets, one of them weighing twenty-two ounces and being pure gold. The discovery is the righest yet made in the Seine River country.

The controlling interest in the mine is owned by Louis A. Hall of Michigan, who has an office in New York City. The news has caused a great deal of excitement throughout the gold fields.

NEWSPAPER FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Mrs. C. W. Rowney to Take Press and Plant from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Klondike is to have a newspaper, and Chicago is to furnish the editor and the plant. Mrs. Caroline W. Rowney of this city is about to start for Alaska with a small press and the necessary accompaniments. She is a woman of middle age who has had considerable experience in editing mining camp newspapers. She ran one at Leadville during the flush days, and another later during the Durango boom. She is an experienced traveler and is not afraid of hardships. She expects to print the first newspaper in the gold fields, and hopes to do something at mining also.

PRESIDENT GOES TO CHURCH.

Attends the Methodist Episcopal Service in Plattsburg—The Vice-President Expected Tuesday.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The weather was sufficiently pleasant to-day to enable the President to attend church in Plattsburg. A large crowd of persons filled the Methodist Episcopal Church in that village.

The President arrived at 10:45 A. M., in company with Gen. and Mrs. Alger and Private Secretary and Mrs. Porter, driving from the hotel in a stylish three-seater. The party was escorted to seats in the centre of the auditorium, by Alfred Guilberd, President of Plattsburg Village. The music throughout the service was exceptionally fine. In addition to the regular church male quartet, Mrs. E. M. Terwilliger had consented to sing an offertory solo, and rendered Millard's "Ave Maria." Dr. A. H. Eaton, pastor of the church, delivered the sermon.

A number of people shook hands with the President as he came out. The Presidential salute was given by the Twenty-first Regiment. After luncheon the Presidential party took a short drive. During the afternoon the President received a committee composed of Col. C. L. Macarthur, Martin I. Townsend, and John A. Quackenbush of Troy, to ask the President to attend a reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Troy on Aug. 19. The President did not give a definite promise, except that he would attend if possible. Congressman Foote of this district and Congressman Southwick of Albany, who are cruising on Lake Champlain on Mr. Foote's yacht, also called to pay their respects.

On Tuesday Lieut. Gov. Fiske of Vermont will call on the President to arrange for the latter's attendance at the midsummer meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League, on Friday at Mr. Fiske's place on Isle La Motte. Wednesday the President and Secretary of War will review the Third Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen. To-morrow morning the Twenty-first Regiment will march to Bluff Point and be reviewed by the Commander in Chief and Secretary Alger. Vice President Hobart and party are expected to arrive Tuesday night.

Mr. Reid Will Visit Mr. McKinley.

The President, immediately on learning of the arrival of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, telegraphed an invitation to himself and wife to make a visit to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley at their country retreat on Lake Champlain, beginning next Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have accepted the invitation. Later Mr. Reid will visit John Sherman, the Secretary of State.

FIERCE HEAT IN KANSAS.

Thermometer Registers 102 Degrees—Great Damage to Corn Crop.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—All Kansas City and vicinity sweltered again to-day through the third successive day of over 100 degrees of heat. The Government bureau report shows 100 degrees and over from 2 P. M. until after 5 o'clock this evening, the maximum being at 4 P. M., when 102° was recorded. At 7 o'clock this evening the reading was 95°. Throughout Kansas the same conditions prevailed.

The reports as to the condition of the corn crop are very gloomy. Hot winds are general throughout the State, and in the southern and western parts where rain has been needed for many days farmers are losing hope.

Several localities in the southern part of the State report that farmers are cutting their corn in order to preserve it for fodder.

RODE A WHEEL ON A WIRE

Prof. Arion Meets with a Shocking Death While Giving an Electrical Exhibition.

CHARGED WITH 500 VOLTS

He Fell from His Bicycle and Tried to Save Himself, but Broke His Neck and Several of His Ribs —A Panic Followed.

Several thousand people witnessed the tragic death of Prof. Arion, who has been giving nightly performances on a slack wire in Ridgewood Park, in Queens County. He was in the act of performing one of his marvelous feats, that of riding a bicycle on a wire which was charged with electricity furnished by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, under whose auspices it was said the performances were given. His neck was broken by a fall from the wire, and death occurred almost immediately after.

Large, flaring posters have been exposed for several weeks past in the cars of the various lines of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, announcing that Prof. Arion, the hero of Niagara Falls, would perform difficult feats on a wire charged with 500 volts. His first performance was given on Saturday night, which passed off without an accident He was to continue until Aug. 7.

The man's wonderful and daring performance attracted a large crowd to the park last night, and they formed in a huge circle about two large poles about seventy feet high, placed in the centre of the field. The poles were about 200 feet apart, and stretched from pole to pole was a thick wire. The rope appeared perfectly safe to me, and some of his feats were astonishing and made those who watched him shudder.

Among the things he did was walking with his feet incased in willow baskets, and another was to make a bed on the wire and then recline in it. The principal and most difficult part of the performance was his ride across the wire on a bicycle illuminated with electric lights, the current passing through the wire. He mounted his wheel and started, and had gone about ten feet when a cry of horror arose from the watching crowd as the wheel was seen to topple and the man make a desperate effort to catch the wire as he fell. Some say he did catch it, but the shock he received caused him to let go, and he fell heavily on top of his wheel. A panic followed, and men and women rushed in all directions.

Many women fainted and would have been trampled to death but for the presence of mind of the cooler ones, who prevailed on the crowd to stand still, and those who had fallen were carried to places of safety, where they revived and went home. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured in the mad rush.

In the meantime willing hands carried the unconscious performer to a small building known as the clubhouse, and a call was sent out for an ambulance. When Surgeon Barry from St. Catharine's Hospital reached the place he said life was extinct. He made an examination and found that the man's neck had been broken, besides several ribs and one of his arms. Word was sent to the Coroner of Ridgewood, who gave permission for the removal of the body.

When the man fell, his wife, who was present, attending him, fell into a faint and was revived with difficulty. It was some time before she recovered, and when she learned that her husband was dead she became hysterical and had to be removed in a carriage. It was said that his right name was McDonald.

Several of the spectators who witnessed the accident say that after he had gone ten feet he lost the pedal of his bicycle, and before he could catch it again he lost his balance and fell. Others say that the wire suddenly snarled and the wheel jumped off the wire.

ROUND TOP STOCK FARM FIRE.

Stables at Bernardsville Destroyed, but No Animals Injured.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Aug. 1.—The extensive stables on the Round Top Stock Farm at Bernardsville were destroyed by fire this morning and a large quantity of hay and grain was destroyed. There were about 100 horses in the stables, many of them valuable brood mares, when the fire broke out, but they were at some distance from the flames, and were all gotten out in safety. Several of the mares had colts with them. Among the horses was Athel, a noted stallion, a half brother to Arion.

The owner of the farm is F. P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company of New York. The loss is estimated at $7,000.

THEY SAW THE ECLIPSE.

Officers and Crew of Steamship El Norte Had a Good View.

Capt. Hawthorne of the Morgan Line steamship El Norte, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans, reports having obtained an excellent view of the eclipse of the sun last Thursday. While El Norte was in latitude 24.20 north longitude 81.50 west, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, the eclipse was observable, beginning at 7:58 o'clock in the morning and ending at 10:55 o'clock.

At 8:30 o'clock it began to grow perceptibly dark. The sailors remarked that the sun was turning black and were alarmed when the darkness increased until it seemed as if only the moon were shining and with a purplish tinge.

This phenomenon continued for about twenty minutes, when, to use the expression of the mate of El Norte, "the sun gradually worked out of the black spot."

SOUTH NORWALK'S SUNDAY LAW

Drug Stores and Ice-Cream Saloons Among the Places Closed.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 1.—In accordance with an edict issued by Mayor Bohannon, the new Sunday law was rigidly observed in South Norwalk, and to-night not so much as a postal stamp could be procured in the city. Drug stores, cigar stores, ice-cream saloons, and like places were tightly closed all day, and although the Sunday papers were delivered to customers, the news stores were not open. Restaurants were the only places of business that were kept open.

No attempt was made to disobey the law and no arrests were made. No effort was made to enforce the law in the adjoining City of Norwalk, which is scarcely more than a mile distant from South Norwalk's business places, and as a result the merchants in that city enjoyed a largely increased patronage.

FRIGHTENED INTO INSANITY.

Rochester Girl's Mind Unbalanced by Practical Joke.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Miss Belle Winsted, nineteen years old, until recently living with her parents on Genessee Street, has been committed to the Rochester State Hospital.

Miss Winsted has always been of a nervous temperament, and her companions sometimes have amused themselves by frightening her in various ways.

About a month ago two of her girl friends covered their faces with masks fashioned from dough, and entered the room in which Miss Winsted and another young lady were sleeping. When they were awakened the effect on Miss Winsted was very serious. She was quieted to a degree, but in the morning she was found sitting by the side of the bed, talking to herself, keeping up a piteous cry of "Don't let it hurt me."

Upon the advice of physicians she was committed to the State Hospital, and it is expected that she will be able to leave there in a few months.

LA CHAMPAGNE ARRIVES

French Steamer Reaches Port with 87 Cabin and 203 Steerage Passengers.

EXPENSIVE FLANNEL VESTS

Customs Officers Run Up Heavy Bill of Duties for Passenger Who Proves to be a Resident of Mexico, and Not Assessable.

The French Line steamship La Champagne, which left Havre July 24, arrived at her pier yesterday morning. The vessel brought 87 cabin and 203 steerage passengers. The former were confronted on the way up from Quarantine by a detachment of Customs Inspectors, who entered into a lengthy explanation of the requirements of the new Dingley tariff law regarding the taxing of effects of persons arriving from foreign countries. The few American passengers on board had heard of the law before leaving France, and consequently knew what to expect, but there were many men and women who, owing to their imperfect knowledge of the language and customs of the country, were thrown almost into a panic by the statements of Inspector Rodney Smith and his associates.

Many of those who are in transit, and, therefore, not amenable to the new law, got the impression that they were all about to be arrested as smugglers, and during the run of the steamer from Quarantine to her pier, the decks presented scenes of considerable excitement. At the steamship pier a little Frenchwoman was seen to hurriedly pass a package to a friend on the dock. When questioned, she admitted that it contained her grandfather's watch chain. Her statement was truthful, as the package was found to contain a gold chain of small value. The woman still wore a guilty look, however, and upon being questioned further she dived beneath the overskirt of her dress and brought out three packages of French cigarette tobacco, worth about 50 cents, which she handed over with as many evidences of a guilty conscience as if she was delivering a handful of smuggled diamonds. Neither the watch chain nor the tobacco was assessed.

Charles Tardan and wife opened up, with fear and trembling, a number of enormous trunks. Two Inspectors began rummaging among their contents, while an appraiser stood by to add up the amounts to be paid in duties. The apparel allowable was soon reached. Then came one dutiable article after another, the amount of duty soon running up to $200, while M. and Mme. Tardan wrung their hands in despair. When one trunk had been finished, $350 had been placed on the list. The next trunk was opened, and found to be simply running over with costly raiment and trinkets of all kinds. "You will have a pretty large bill to pay, Sir," volunteered the officer in charge of the searching party.

The passenger mopped his brow and bemoaned the fact that he had not enough ready money to pay the amount, but tendered his card with assurance that he would surely send the appraiser the money. The card showed that M. Tardan lived in the City of Mexico, and, therefore, was not amenable to the law. The appraiser figured that that passenger would have had to pay about $2,000 duty if he had lived on this side of the Mexican line.

Henry Creande, a traveler for an importing house, had among his effects an assortment of flannel vests, which cost $7 in France. He was disgusted to learn that the duty valuation was $650.

The total amount collected by the Customs authorities was about $800.

Among the passengers on the Champagne was former Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon. He has been in France for two months. He said that the French people were greatly displeased with our new tariff, charging discrimination. He did not believe that there would be any retaliation on the part of that country. "I myself think a high tariff is right," said he, "but I think that the Dingley bill has shown too much consideration for the Sugar Trust."

W. P. Flower, Mayor of New Orleans, was another passenger on the Frenchman. He has been in France for several months studying the Bertillon system of criminal measurement, which, he says, will be adopted by the Police Departments throughout the Southern cities.

Another prominent passenger was bicycle champion Stein of France. He was the winner of the Gold Cup in the recent bicycle championship race at Paris, covering 786 kilometers in twenty-four hours. He will challenge the best long-distance riders of this country.

OLD MAN SHOT AT WESTFIELD.

Farmhand Wanted Revolver and Was Ready to Commit Murder to Get One.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—Hiram C. Burlingame, aged ninety-six, was shot and probably mortally wounded at noon to-day at his hut on Hampton Plains, about three miles north of Westfield Centre, by Edward Fitz, aged twenty. Three shots were fired, two taking effect, one in the old man's breast, and the other in his abdomen. Fitz ran away and the wounded man had to crawl about half a mile to the house of his nearest neighbor. Medical aid was summoned, and an examination showed the wounds to be probably mortal.

Fitz was found by Chief of Police Mullen at the farm of Ebenezer Hastings in Middle Farm, where he was employed, and arrested. He admitted the shooting, and told the circumstances leading up to it. His only reason for seeking to take the life of the old man, he says, was to get possession of a revolver. He went to Burlingame's hut and asked if he would sell him a revolver.

Burlingame said yes and produced the weapon. Fitz wrenched it from him, and shot him twice. Burlingame defended himself as best he could, and managed to get his assailant out of the hut. Fitz then went to a window and fired the third shot into the hut, but failed to hit his mark. Fitz will be arraigned in court to-morrow morning charged with assault with intent to kill unless Burlingame dies in the meantime, in which case the charge will be changed to murder.

NEBRASKA SILVERITES' PLANS.

Arrangements for a Great Meeting in Omaha Sept. 1.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—Sept. 1 the three silver conventions of the Populists, Democrats, and Republicans will be held here. Arrangements have been completed to make the occasion a great jollification of silver forces. The three bodies will act separately, but in conjunction, and will nominate the same candidates.

After the party conventions, a mass convention will be held, at which addresses will be made by Bryan, Teller, and Towne.

The desire of the silver men is to counteract the effect of reports that have been circulated recently concerning the alleged purpose of Bryan's friends in Nebraska to force him to quit talking silver for a while.

The meeting will also be the occasion of a National address, to be issued by Bryan to the advocates of the silver cause throughout the world. It will touch upon the progress of the "cause," and reiterate that silver is the only living issue. Bryan's friends will at the same time formally deny that they have contemplated urging him to withdraw even temporarily from the platform, and will deny that they have said silver was a dead issue.

Smallpox on Steamer at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 1.—Bert Whitney, nineteen years of age, was taken from the steamer Passport of the Richelieu and Ontario Line, on its arrival here this morning from Montreal, suffering from smallpox. Whitney got on board the steamer at Belleville. The Passport is quarantined in the harbor, and all precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

BURNED HER MONEY.

Mrs. O'Reilly's Nephew Threw Her Pocketbook in the Range, but She Was Repaid.

Mrs. Kate O'Reilly has no more money than she needs; she has none to burn, so when her little nephew, Tommy, threw her pocketbook into the kitchen stove, and gleefully watched it in flames, Mrs. O'Reilly was sorrowful, and when Tommy left her embrace he felt as though a hundred-odd hornets had stung him. The incident occurred on July 24.

On that day Mrs. O'Reilly, who lives at 247 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was busy housecleaning, and Tommy, who was on a visit to her, was playing in the kitchen. Seeing that his aunt was engaged, and tiring of the usual forms of enjoyment, Tommy set about upon an exploring expedition. He started in at the bureau drawers, and soon discovered a fat pocketbook. His infantile fancy conceived that it would be capital fun to throw the pocketbook into the kitchen range and watch it burn. In an instant he had the lid of the range off, and in a moment he was clapping his hands and gleefully laughing at the flames, as they danced about the leather pocketbook.

In the rear room his aunt detected the smell of burning leather, and, hurrying into the kitchen, asked Tommy what he had been doing, but the artful lad had heard her approaching footsteps, and hastily replaced the lid on the stove. He declared that he "was doing nuthin'." But the smell was there, and Mrs. O'Reilly opened the stove and saw the object smoldering. She hurried to the bureau drawer, and missed the pocketbook. She accused Tommy. He denied. She played a tattoo on Tommy, and he confessed that he had thrown the pocketbook into the stove.

Mrs. O'Reilly quickly fished the smoldering leather from the flames and carefully opened it. Only a mass of burned paper confronted her. She was inconsolable, for in the pocketbook had been one ten-dollar bill, seven fives, five ones, and one two-dollar bill, the savings of many months.

She tried hard to make something out of the ashes, but all that was visible was a corner of the ten-dollar bill. She took the burned pocketbook and its contents to the agent of the house in which she resides, John Stearer, whose office is at 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and explained the matter to him. On July 27 he drew up an affidavit, which she signed, setting forth the contents of the pocketbook and the manner of its destruction, and the following day the pocketbook and ashes were delivered at the Sub-Treasury, in Wall Street, together with the affidavit.

Mrs. O'Reilly was still bemoaning her loss Saturday morning, when the postman whistled in the hall and called out: "Mrs. Kate O'Reilly." Mrs. O'Reilly hurried down stairs and was handed an official-looking document, bearing the stamp of the United States Treasury Department. She tore it open, and was almost overcome on seeing a check for $36 bearing the name of the Treasury Department and several signatures. Along with it was a letter, stating that the ashes in the pocketbook had been examined under a glass, and all that could be made out were sections of a ten, five five-dollar bills, and of a one-dollar bill.

A BIRTHDAY AT 103.

Mrs. Christian French of Moorestown, N. J., Still in Good Health.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Christian French of this place celebrated to-day the anniversary of her birth, which occurred 103 years ago. She passed the day quietly and pleasantly. Yesterday and to-day she received many visitors, and was congratulated by every one on her good health and appearance She was born in 1794, within a mile of where she now lives, and her whole life has been spent in the immediate vicinity. She is still strong and well. She was married in 1810, and was the mother of five children, one of whom is living. She is a Quakeress.

TRAIN WRECKED IN KANSAS.

Engineer and Fireman Receive Injuries Likely to Prove Fatal.

EL DORADO, Kan., Aug. 1.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train, which left here for Kansas City at 10:30 o'clock last night, crashed into four loaded freight cars which had been left standing on the main track at Yates Centre, and so caused a wreck that will cost the lives of two trainmen.

The passenger train was running at a speed of thirty miles an hour. The tender and baggage car telescoped, and the wreck caught fire, burning the baggage car and the four freight cars, and destroying the locomotive and tender.

Engineer Jasper Clover, and Fireman Cal Rowan, both men of family, living in El Dorado, received injuries that probably will cause their deaths.

None of the passengers was hurt.

LOCKJAW FROM A SHOT WOUND.

William Schindler Dead in Trenton—Wounded by Charles Mink.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—William Schindler died this evening from lockjaw. He was accidently shot about three weeks ago by Charles Mink of Philadelphia, the crack trap shooter. The men were close friends, and on the day of the shooting were out hunting snipe. Mink was released upon bail immediately after the shooting on the certificate of the physicians that Schindler would recover, and on proof that the shooting was entirely accidental. Schindler was recovering and everything pointed to his being able to be about in a short time when yesterday lockjaw developed and this caused his death.

INCENDIARIES IN OTTAWA, ILL.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 1.—The Pioneer Fire-Proof Construction Company's plant, the largest of its kind in the world, was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of $100,000. There is only a partial insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

The large grain elevator of J. N. Shuler was burned to the ground this morning. Loss, $6,000, insurance, $3,000. It is thought this building was also set on fire. Had there been any breeze at the time of either fire the City of Ottawa would have been almost wiped out, as both buildings were situated close to the business centre.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Temperatures of 90 degrees and above have occurred from the middle and southern Rocky Mountain slopes eastward to the Atlantic coast. Kansas City reports 102°, Dodge City, Little Rock, and Montgomery 100°; St. Louis, Cairo, Nashville, and Savannah 98°; Pueblo, Dubuque, Memphis, Palestine, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Augusta, and Chattanooga 96°.

The pressure is high in the Gulf, the South and Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and on the North Pacific coast. Scattered showers have occurred in New England, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and on the middle slope. The temperature has fallen in the northern plateau region and northern slope, and has remained stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	68	68	72
6 A. M.	67	67	70
9 A. M.	69	70	73
12 M.	70	74	79
3 P. M.	70	77	79
6 P. M.	68	78	79
9 P. M.	69	73	76
12 P. M.	69	71	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¼
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1896	68
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

MORE TARIFF PROTESTS

Objections Made by Foreign Governments to Certain Schedules in the Dingley Law.

FRIENDLY

DEFINITION FOR CALFSKINS

Secretary of the Treasury Says They Are Hides; Importers Say They Are Not.

NEW DESIGNATION REQUIRED

Dealers Contend There Is a Wide Distinction—Important Industry Affected—Department Has Taken Usual Course and Judicial Tribunals Will Decide.

Much perplexity and contention have been caused by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in holding calfskins dutiable as hides at 15 per cent. ad valorem, and the application of this ruling by Appraiser Wakeman to a recent importation of calfskins has been vigorously discussed by importers and manufacturers. Should such a classification be sanctioned by the tribunal of final appeal, men in the leather trade say that it would radically affect an important branch of industry. Dealers in hides and skins contend that there is a wide distinction between hides and calfskins as trade commodities.

The attention of ex-Appraiser Walter H. Bunn was called to this ruling, and in response to a request for an opinion concerning its merits, he said: "When hides were taken off the free list a severe blow was struck at an industry which, under fostering conditions, has invited investment of capital, benefited wage earners, and heavily increased our exports. It is much to be regretted that the language of the new act is such as to require judicial interpretation.

"I recognize the difficulty which arises when the Appraiser is called upon to make an advisory classification in a case like this, and that Government officers will differ in opinion is clearly shown by the action of the Collector at Boston, who holds that calfskins are non-dutiable. The Treasury Department has taken the usual course in such cases, and thereby enabled the matter of proper construction of the paragraphs in dispute to be determined by the judicial tribunals established for that purpose. I am clearly convinced that neither the letter nor the spirit of the statute, nor the intent of Congress, makes calfskins dutiable as hides.

"To hold a calfskin to be a 'hide' in the legal sense will, it seems to me, require a new definition—a reversal of previous holdings and the establishment of a new and finer commercial designation. The trade understands a hide to be the skin of an animal, but a peculiar kind of skin, a strong, thick skin of large animals, available for manufactures and uses and purposes to which a calfskin cannot be applied. The courts, following law and precedent, will give great weight to the commercial designation.

"Section 218 of the new tariff may also require judicial construction. 'Cattle' is collectively very broad and comprehensive designation, and includes a very large number of domestic animals other than cows or calves, and the Board of Appraisers may be required later on to advise as to what species of quadrupeds Section 218 applies."

DROWNED IN A TUB.

A Baby Fell Out of Bed While Its Parents Slept.

Six-months-old Margaret Ellen McLaughlin, the daughter of a printer, Joseph McLaughlin of 73 Roosevelt Street, was drowned early yesterday morning while its parents were still asleep through falling into a tub of water that had been placed beside the bed the night before and had been overlooked when the parents retired.

The McLaughlins, with their two children, a girl of two years and little Margaret, slept Saturday night all in the same bed. Both the parents slept heavily, and when little Margaret rolled from the bed no one heard her. When found she was lying head down in the water. All the distracted parents know is that when they awoke about 5:30 o'clock in the morning the little body was still warm.

The father reported the death to Sergt. Hatton at the Oak Street Station, and the Coroners' office was notified. A permit was issued allowing the body to be buried.

Baby Rolls from Bed, May Die.

Marguerita Quinn, the nine months' old daughter of John Quinn of 426 West Forty-seventh Street, this city, fell out of bed, in Stauch's Hotel, Ocean Avenue, Coney Island, yesterday morning, and cut its head. An ambulance was summoned, and the baby's wound was sewed up by Dr. Dillen. The child was sleeping with her parents, who are spending the Summer on the Island. Its injuries are likely to prove fatal.

Accidentally Smothered Her Child.

On Saturday night Ida, nineteen days old, daughter of Maurice Satterborn, a tailor of 33 Pike Street, fell asleep in her mother's arms. The child was placed in bed, and the mother busied herself with some housework. A little later the mother tossed a pillow thoughtlessly on the bed. It was some time before she looked toward it again. When she did so she found that the pillow had fallen on the child and had smothered it.

ENTERTAIN THE VICE PRESIDENT

Luncheon and Dinner Given Him and Mrs. Hobart at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—Vice President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart were the guests of honor at the luncheon given by Chauncey M. Depew at his cottage, Pinard, 4 Narragansett Avenue, this afternoon.

The other guests were Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, James V. Parker, Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Miss Paulding, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., and Master Hobart.

This evening Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained at dinner in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. The guests were Chauncey M. Depew, Col. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. David King, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Edith Cushing, Sandford Beaty, the Misses Rita Stewart Brice, James J. Van Alen, and W. Kirk Brice.

The Lake Shore Presidency.

While rumor in the West is busy with the names of railroad men who may be called upon to take the Presidency of the Lake Shore Railroad, there are indications in the East that J. D. Layng is likely to be selected by the Vanderbilts to fill the place made vacant by the death of D. W. Caldwell. The actual selection rests with William K. Vanderbilt, the Chairman of the Lake Shore Board of Directors, and he is now abroad. Mr. Layng is the most prominent officer of the Vanderbilt system whose name has been coupled with this appointment. He is Vice President, in charge of the West Shore Railroad, and is also Vice President of the Big Four system. Although in the prime of life, he is a veteran in the railway service of this country, and he is known to enjoy in the highest degree the confidence of the Vanderbilts.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:45 A. M.—33 West Eleventh Street; J. Zeberbuhler; damage, $25.

4 A. M.—804 Third Avenue, T. Carroll; damage, $50.

4:10 A. M.—62 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, John Burke; damage, $20.

8:35 A. M.—55 West Twenty-third Street; no damage.

10:45 A. M.—243 Monroe Street, Max Blum; damage, $25.

1:15 P. M.—114½ Bowery, Steve Brodie; damage, $50; O. Goodwin, damage, $200.

5 P. M.—335 Amsterdam Avenue, owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:20 P. M.—247 Monroe Street, Moses Jabolot; damage slight.

8 P. M.—455 West Thirty-seventh Street, Mary Doran; damage, $5.

8 P. M.—541 West Thirtieth Street, William Roach; damage, $5.

8:05 P. M.—115 Mulberry Street, Joseph Felino; damage, $20.

8:45 P. M.—183 Bowery, Morris Weingrand;; damage, $5.

TROLLEY RAN ON SIDEWALK.

Car Jumped the Track on a Steep Grade at West New York.

Trolley car No. 64 of the North Hudson Railway jumped the track while going down the hill at West New York last night and ran on the sidewalk for some 200 feet before it could be stopped.

There were fourteen passengers. The only person injured was Mrs. Charles Miller of 216 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City. She was thrown across the car, and her leg was broken. Her hands and face were cut with broken glass.

THE WHOLE CHOIR RESIGNED.

Trouble Among the Singers in the Methodist Church on Marion Avenue, Fordham.

In a contention between the two choirs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Marion Avenue, Fordham, the life of the church is at stake. The congregation is evenly divided in its sympathies, and the resignation of one of the choirs yesterday means the ultimate resignation of half of the congregation.

The trouble started when Harry Todd began to take singing lessons. He organized a choir of twelve male voices, and took the place of the old choir, which was led by Miss Jennie Jackson of local soprano fame. After Mr. Todd's choir began to settle down to its work rumors began to drift around that if Mr. Todd sang fewer solos the congregation would increase. Mr. Todd's friends declared that Miss Jackson and Richard W. Hill, one of her supporters, started this slander. Mr. Todd's male choir chanted as long as it could, but the old choir attended services regularly and smiled pityingly on the attempts of its successors and criticised every hymn rendered.

Yesterday Mr. Todd's choir did not appear, and Mr. Todd could not be found. Then came Miss Jackson's turn. She was prepared for a coup. The minister called for assistance, and Miss Jackson responded with a quartet, which she had formed in expectation of this climax. It was composed of herself as soprano, Miss Leah Idrachs, contralto; Thomas E. Liske, tenor, and Walter Knox, basso.

The resignations of Mr. Todd and his eleven fellow-singers were received, and the organist, Miss Elser, also gave notice of her desire to leave the church. Unless the pastor can find some speedy means of adjustment half of his congregation will depart, and Miss Jackson's quartet will sing to small but appreciative audiences.

REGISTER FOR SUNDAY BEER.

Tenderloin Excise Detectives Arrest a Waiter Who Overlooked the Formula.

The Tenderloin police made an excise arrest last night which is expected to bring out another decision of interest in the interpretation of the Raines law.

Detectives Treanor and Callan went to a Raines law hotel at 250 Fourth Avenue and ordered a repast of beer and sandwiches. After they had enjoyed the refreshment and sampled the sandwiches, they arrested John Bunke, who served them, and locked him up on a charge of selling liquor illegally on Sunday. Daniel Weismantel of 240 Fourth Avenue, gave bail for him to appear in Jefferson Market Court to-day before Magistrate Deuel.

The detectives claim that according to a decision by Magistrate Pool setting forth that true and bona-fide guests of a hotel must be registered, Bunke violated the law, as they had not signed the register before getting the beer.

AT THE HOTELS.

BREVOORT—A. and Mme. Poindron, M. Ayer and Rafael Cuidenas, Paris.

EVERETT—Ernst Otto Meyer, Valparaiso; Marrano Lopez, Guatemala.

FIFTH AVENUE—Henry C. Brewster, Rochester; George N. Lawrence, Augusta, Ga.; ex-Judge George B. Bradley, Corning.

HOFFMAN—Mayor W. C. Flower, New Orleans; Walter Keith, J. T. Howell, Nashville.

IMPERIAL—S. Awaya, Tokio, Japan.

MANHATTAN—Gen. W. M. Beveridge, Washington; J. Watt, Hawaii.

MURRAY HILL—Judge J. D. Springer, Chicago.

WALDORF—Baroness Heeckeren d'Eughinzen, France; W. H. Montagu Leeds, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baltimore, Md.—M. Buxbaum, umbrellas; Hoffman House.

Ambach Brothers & Co.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hamburger Brothers & Co.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Schloss Brothers & Co.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss Brothers & Co.; B. Strauss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Braddock, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; L. Goldsmith, clothing; Stuart House.

Brenham, Texas.—Winkelman & Bohme; C. H. Bohme, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boston, Mass.—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; W. W. Webber, white goods and linens; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co.; F. S. Hardenbrook, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The W. Hengerer Company; A. E. Vedder, cloaks and suits; Miss L. Koch, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Chicago, Ill.—Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co.; D. Pfaelzer, woolens, 209 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; E. L. Lloyd, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss L. Snyder, ladies' wear, 115 Worth Street; Gerlach Hotel

Cleburn, Texas.—Clayton Brothers & Co.; B. F. Clayton, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Cohn Brothers & Co.; J. Cohn, woolens; A. Bloom, clothing, 21 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

I. & S. Bing; S. Bing, woolens, 451 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

The John Shillin Co.; J. E. Spear, clothing, 50 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dallas, Texas.—M. Kahn & Co.; E. M. Kahn, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Dayton, Ohio.—Legler, Barlow & Co.; W. E. Legler, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denver, Col.—Daniels & Fisher; H. C. Jones, domestics, flannels, and white goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Petris Dry Goods Company; J. McCullagh, buttons and trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Kansas City, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.; J. A. Suydam, carpets and upholstery goods, 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Lewiston, Me.—The B. Peck Dry Goods Company; B. Peck, domestics, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks and suits, 8 St. Peck, dry goods; Miss Hazel Peck, millinery; Hotel Albert.

New Haven, Conn.—F. M. Brown & Co.; F. M. Brown, dry goods and notions; 108 Worth Street.

Norwich, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Providence, R. I.—Shepard & Co.; C. Stewart, laces and embroideries; Hotel Vendome.

San Francisco, Cal.—H. Liebes & Cl.; R. Liebes, furs; Hotel Vendome.

Raphael Weil & Co.; M. J. Kennedy, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Stres; Murray Hill Hotel.

Davis Brothers; D. Davis, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Seguin, Texas.—F. A. Blumberg & Son; H. E. Blumberg, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Springfield, Mass.—Smith & Murray; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Tootle, Weakley Mercantile Company; Miss Jennie Veitch, patterns; Park Avenue Hotel.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Tootle, Wheeler & Motter; W. C. Powell, manufacturing department.

R. C. Wheeler, carpets, upholstery goods, and furnishing goods, 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

St. Louis, Mo.—Schmitz & Schroeder; R. Schmitz, woolens and clothing, 53 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

St. Paul, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; W. M. Carter, boys' clothing; Hotel Gerlach.

Washington, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and black goods, 458 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Boy Attacked by a Dog.

Charles Stahl, sixteen years old, of 409 West Fifty-first Street, with his little brother and sister went for an outing to Fort George yesterday afternoon. In the evening they wandered into the private grounds of the Barney estate, at One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. As they passed the house of the caretaker, Leon Goncourt, a dog chained to the side of the house sprang at them. The dog seized young Stahl by the left leg and lacerated the knee severely. The boy shook the dog off and got beyond the range of the chain. He was sent to Manhattan Hospital for treatment.

Use Gentleness.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The happiest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, fiery stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated and upon this the action of such excitants is pernicious. Malarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, and biliousness succumb to the corrective influence of the Bitters.

HE WAS LEBAUDY'S BANKER

Bellwood Charged With Swindling Jewelers, Said to Be Guillaume Balensi of Paris.

HIS EXPERIENCE IN EUROPE

After the Death of the French Spendthrift Balensi's Bank Collapsed and He Is Alleged to Have Fled to This City.

Guillaume Balensi, erstwhile manager of the defunct "Société Française de Banque et de Change" of Paris and a member of the clique that wrecked the fortune and life of Max Lebaudy, the French capital's "sugarbowl," is a prisoner in the Tombs. He has been there since July 18, when he was arrested under the name of William A. Bellwood, on the charge of having swindled Marcus & Co., the Union Square jewelers, out of $25,000 worth of gems and diamonds. His bail was fixed at $10,000, in default of which he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury next Wednesday.

His identity has only just been discovered, and should he be discharged from custody here, the French authorities will doubtless make a demand for his extradition. He is the only man connected with the Lebaudy affair who at the time escaped arrest.

At the time of his arrest in this city he was stopping at the Plaza Hotel in luxurious elegance. His wife was with him, and as Mr. Bellwood he passed as a rich jewelry merchant of Philadelphia. At the race tracks he was a well-known figure, and his bets were always heavy. It was this passion for gambling that brought him into conflict with the local police.

Traced to Pawnshops.

Marcus & Co. had frequently trusted him with goods on commission and the memorandums against him finally figured up nearly $25,000. He was shadowed by a detective, and was found to visit the pawnshops almost immediately after leaving the jewelry store. The firm became suspicious and demanded an accounting. He was unable to settle or to return the jewelry. Then they had him arrested on the charge of swindling. He was very penitent, and confessed everything, requesting only a little time in which to communicate with friends who would help him out of his difficulty and enable him to make the amount of the firm's loss good.

His wife pleaded for him, and promised to do all in her power to reimburse Marcus & Co. She turned over all her jewelry, and that of her children. Mr. Marcus felt some sympathy for the woman whom he regarded more as the victim of a thoughtless passion than an actual criminal, but in justice to himself he insisted upon prosecution. Balensi then attempted to play upon the sympathy of Mr. Marcus in another manner, and in a burst of confidence told him his right name, and his connection with the scandal of Lebaudy's death. Mr. Marcus at once became suspicious. When at first bail was fixed at $5,000, he suggested to the Magistrate that, in view of the character and former actions of the prisoner, the amount should be increased, inasmuch as there might be a demand for Balensi's presence from some other quarters.

Balensi has been in this country only two years. When he arrived in this city he was alone and in the possession of a considerable amount of money. He went to a quiet down-town hotel, and was never seen in the neighborhood of the French colony. His acquaintances were principally jewelry dealers, who accepted his statement that he was a French gentleman of means and desired to engage in trade. He bought and sold considerable jewelry, and after a short time was joined by a woman and three children, whom he introduced as his family. Later he went to Philadelphia with his family and opened a store at 1332 Walnut Street. His good taste and thorough knowledge of the business soon brought him the patronage of persons of fashion, and he prospered. Guillaume Balseni became "Bellwood," the jeweler.

His Passion for Gambling.

Had he been content with his new lot he might even now have been in Philadelphia plying his trade, but his old passion for gambling lured him from the Quaker City to the gayety of New York, and his second career was begun, which eventually landed him behind the bars.

Balensi is an educated man. He speaks English, Italian, French, and German with equal fluency. He was born in Italy of Jewish parents, and went to Paris many years ago, becoming finally a naturalized Frenchman. His early career in the gayest city of the world is not known, but his record as a stock broker shows that at one time he held quite a clientele and was regarded as a shrewd financial agent. He made money rapidly, but a break in the market lost him his fortune.

It was just at this time that young Lebaudy, loaded with more wealth than he could manage, came into Balensi's life. Count Lionel Werther de Cesti, an ostensible friend of Lebaudy, brought them together. The shrewd broker, who has both tact and suavity, soon wormed himself into the young dupe's confidence, according to witnesses in the famous trial following Lebaudy's death, it was brought out that more than 17,000,000f., or nearly half of Lebaudy's fortune, passed through Balensi's hands, and when, at last, the guileless youngster realized that the investments in the Société Française, owned by his financial adviser, were being squandered, he called a halt and asked for an accounting. Balensi kept the books, and kept them well. He demonstrated that the money had been lost in what he called legitimate speculation, and showed a balance of 800,000f.

Escaped to New York.

The bank continued, and other persons became depositors and investors, relying upon the connection of Lebaudy with the institution. As soon as Lebaudy died, however, the crash came, and the deposits dwindled to 400,000f. With this amount Balensi escaped to South America, it was said, but he came to New York. The authorities searched high and low for the fugitive, but no trace of him could be found. He had completely disappeared.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES visited Balensi yesterday in the Tombs. Mrs. Balensi and another young woman who was said to be his sister-in-law were with him. He was attired in a blue and white dotted blazer, gray trousers, and slippers. He is a man of slight proportions, with a heavy gray and black beard, and looks in every way the typical French merchant. He speaks English with a decidedly English accent, due to his constant association with Englishmen on the Continent.

Mr. Balensi responded to the name, but refused positively to make a statement. He would neither affirm nor deny the fact that he was the man for whom the French authorities were searching, and merely said: "I have been instructed by my attorney not to talk, but to-morrow I shall make a statement as soon as I have conferred with Mr. House, who is my counsel." With that he turned his back on the reporter and would say no more.

Neither of the Marcus brothers could be seen yesterday, one of them being in Philadelphia and the other at the seashore. A watchman at the store of Marcus & Co. told the reporter that on Friday last a detective had told him that the man who called himself Bellwood was wanted on the other side.

Mr. House was also out of town yesterday, and could not be seen. At Police Headquarters nothing could be learned relative to the case beyond the fact that the detectives who made the arrest had received no instructions from the French authorities.

Mrs. Balensi would not talk, but appeared very much distressed. All the information she would impart was that she had been in Philadelphia to make arrangements for settling the claims against her husband and that she thought she would succeed.

BELLWOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.

He Frequented the Clubs and Spent His Money Very Freely.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 1.—William A. Bellwood, who was arrested in New York on July 17 for swindling a jewelry firm in that city and who, on Saturday admitted his identity as Guillaume Balensi, the Paris banker, who fled from France after the Lebaudy scandal had been aired, conducted a curio establishment on Walnut Street, in this city. Very little was known of him, although he was acquainted with a number of clubmen and frequented many of the clubs, where he spent money freely.

He and his wife and his sister-in-law occupied a luxuriously furnished house at 1,510 Diamond Street. The family was very reserved, and, although they had all the evidences of wealth, they lived comparatively quiet, and never associated with any of the neighbors. Imediately after Bellwood's arrest his wife left for New York, where she has spent most of the time ever since.

LEBAUDY AND BALENSI.

Career of the Notorious Parisian Spendthrift and His Financial Guide.

Four millions of dollars spent in less than five years! That is the record of Max Lebaudy. When only seventeen years of age he fell heir to one-fifth of his father's fortune of $43,000,000, and when he died five years later nearly half of his inheritance had been dissipated. The mourners were those who had preyed upon his youth, inexperience, and vanity.

Max Lebaudy was the youngest of five children, and his childhood and home were equally unhappy. As soon as he came into possession of his fortune, however, he set out to make up for lost time. He plunged into the life of the Parisian boulevardier with a recklessness that soon made him the talk of the town. His associates were mostly broken-down, penniless noblemen, who saw in him an everflowing stream of replenishment. He would bet on anything they would suggest to him, and in payment gave notes payable at his majority. When he finally attained that state he repudiated his debts, taking advantage of the law which prevents the collection of debts from a minor.

Once in full possession of his enormous fortune, he began to squander it with appalling rapidity. He bought an estate, a stable of eighty horses, and built an arena for bullfights, with Spanish bulls and toreadors. His financial adviser was Count Lionel Werther de Cesti, who introduced him to Balseni, then manager of the Société Française de Banque et de Change. The latter represented to him that an interest in the Société would secure him not only financial but also social standing, and if he would place himself under the guidance of the manager he would soon rival the greatest financiers of Europe.

At first Lebaudy would not bite at the tempting bait, and the influence of a brilliant member of the Comédie Française, Mlle. Marsy, was secured. With her assistance the young millionaire was induced to invest $3,400,000 in securities for the purchase of ostensible gold mines. Balseni lost $2,400,000 of that money in a lump through a crisis in shares, and the remainder went gradually through the incessant drafts of the numerous accomplices in the fleecing scheme.

Shortly afterward Lebaudy was drafted into the army. Not having graduated from a college he was compelled to enter as a common private, and the term of service was three years. He was detailed to the commisariat department, and his onerous duties were more than he could stand after his life of luxury. There was another cause for mulcting the both poor and rich victim. Large sums were extorted from him under the pretext that his service would be made easier. He was eventually transferred to another department.

Contracting bronchitis the young soldier obtained sick leave, and went to Paris. His former associates again swarmed around him, and he again plunged into a whirl of dissipation that shocked even Paris. His already undermined constitution could stand the strain but a very short time, and the Minister of War ordered his removal to a military hospital at the foot of the Pyrenees.

During his absence Count De Cesti instigated a plot to get complete control of his fortune, but Mlle. Marsy, who was engaged to be married to Lebaudy, frustrated the scheme. Lebaudy finally contracted a malarial fever, and died. His betrothed expected to inherit his fortune, but failing in that made disclosures that led to the arrest of most of the conspirators, several of them, Count De Cesti, included, being convicted and sentenced to fines and imprisonment. One man escaped, and that man was Guillaume Balensi, alias William A. Bellwood.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS HERE.

Captain and Crew of Schooner Belle Hooper, Which Was Lost.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Clyde Line steamer New York, from San Domingo ports, was Capt. Hall and six shipwrecked sailors of the American schooner Belle Hooper, which was lost July 8 on Silver Cay Bank, sixty miles northeast of Macoris.

The Belle Hooper was two days out from Ponce, Puerto Rico, loaded with molasses and sugar. She struck on a hidden coral reef at midnight and hung on the reef with her bow lifted from the water. The ship's boat was manned, and at daylight the vessel was abandoned. The men drifted for two days before being picked up by the Norwegian fruit steamer Bratten and landed at Macoris.

Other passengers on the New York were Capt. Lindquist and seven members of the crew of the Swedish bark Orslar, which went ashore on Turk's Island July 3. The vessel was bound from Port Liberty to Liverpool.

WOMAN'S STRANGE CHARGES.

She Had Once Been In an Insane Asylum, She Said.

A young woman leading a child about six years of age stepped up to Sergt. Kelly in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station last night and said:

"I will not be smothered with gas, neither will I have my head chopped off."

"What's that?" exclaimed the Sergeant.

"That's what my husband wanted to do," said the woman.

The Sergeant then asked questions, and the woman said she was Annie Sophia Chu. In 1890, she explained that she had gone to a concert at Fortieth Street and Lexington Avenue. There she had heard Paul Chee Chu, a Chinaman, sing, and was fascinated. She told Chu so when the concert was over. In the following April they were married by Dr. R. S. MacArthur. The marriage had been a happy one for several years. Then Chu's love grew cold, and she wanted to leave him.

Saturday night, she said, there was a strong odor of gas in her room, at 400 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, and she felt that her husband wanted to be rid of her. Later she thought he had tried to chop off her head while she dozed. When her usband left to house Sunday morning she took her child and wandered around until she got tired, and went to the station. The woman said her mother lives at 1,716 Webster Avenue, Tremont. She admitted that she had once been in an insane asylum.

Sergt. Kelly telegraphed to her husband and mother, asking them to come to the station.

Skylarking Caused Drowning.

While four men from this city were skylarking in a rowboat in the North River opposite Weehawken last night, one of them fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered and was taken to Greenleaf's morgue at West Hoboken. He was James Clow, thirty years old, and lived in West Fifty-fifth Street. His companions did not know the exact address.

Died from a Fractured Skull.

Valentine Pfarr, a gasfitter, twenty-two years old, of 523 East Eighty-fifth Street, fell from the third to the first story of the new building at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the Boulevard Saturday morning. He was removed to Manhattan Hospital with a fractured skull. He died yesterday afternoon.

Perhaps a Fatal Fall.

James P. Cowan, thirty-five years old, a mechanical engineer, living at 305 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J., while going up the stairs of the elevated railway station at West Broadway and Grand Street last evening, slipped and fell. He was internally injured and may die in consequence. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Driver Killed and Passengers Hurt.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—While ex-Postmaster James S. McKean and his friend, R. Wilson of Pittsburg, were riding in a 'bus driven by Amos Bullock to-day, the king bolt of the vehicle pulled out and it toppled over. Bullock was killed, Mr. McKean was severely cut, and Mr. Wilson was badly bruised about the body.

Chapman as Acting Inspector.

Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Station was at Police Headquarters yesterday, fulfilling the duties of Acting Inspector.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FISH OF ALASKAN WATERS

Enormous Salmon and "Pearl Bellies" That Furnish Food for Natives of the Territory.

A FISH FIT TO EAT OR BURN

Waters of the Northern Pacific Fairly Alive with Edible Fishes — How the Natives Hunt the White Whale and Then Use His Bones for Bear Traps.

POMONA, Cal., July 30.—William B. Otis, who has been all over the world as one of the ichthyologists in the employ of the Government, has just returned from his second visit for studying the fish in Alaskan waters. He will depart in a few days for a short work of investigation among the pearl fisheries at La Paz, Lower California, after which he will go on to Washington. He said to-day, in Los Angeles:

"I have never observed a more interesting fish than the candlefish of Alaska. I don't believe it can be transplanted to our National waters. For the variety of its use there's no fish like it. It is about the size of the common smelt, and averages ten inches in length. It runs in vast schools along the coast of Alaska. There is no better panfish, and it is as fat as possible. In fact, they are so fat that the natives use them dried for candles, fixing them in forked sticks and lighting one end. Their fat the Eskimos also fry out for butter, and as a substitute it is not so bad as you might suppose. Prepared in the shape of oil it serves as a substitute for that obtained from cod livers, and great quantities are sold by apothecaries now in this form.

"Of course the great fish wealth of Alaska lies in the abundance of salmon. The biggest variety, called the king salmon, is gigantic, growing from sixty to ninety pounds in weight. It leaves the ocean about June of each year for the purpose of spawning, going 1,200 miles up the rivers. The natives dry these salmon for Winter use, cutting them into three slices after removing the heads, and leaving the backbones in the middle slice, so that all three slices are connected by the tail. Thus prepared the fish are called 'chowichee ukali,' and two or three of them dried weigh at least fifty pounds. One is considered a sufficient food supply for one day for six men and the dogs that haul their sledges. Bought from the natives on the great Yukon River, a single ukali is valued at one leaf of tobacco plug, or six muskrat hides. The chowichee of the Yukon is held in such high esteem that the Russians used to salt down several hogsheads of it annually for the Czar's table when Russia owned Alaska.

A Nation of Fishermen.

"In Alaska every native is a fisherman, because almost the entire population depend upon the resources of the water for food. The men spear and net and trap the salmon, while the women do what they can do to help, dragging great strings of the captured fish along the water's edge, and with clubs and dull axes continue to seize and club to death the scaly victims that get entangled. The work of curing and dressing the fish falls naturally to the lot of the women. The usual supply of salmon put up by a family of four is 1,500 fish, averaging five pounds each before they are cured, and half a pound each when dried. The stores accumulated in the warm season are not touched until the inclemency of the weather, about Nov. 1, renders fishing no longer practicable. As a rule, by May 1, when fishing can again be resumed, the reserve supplies have been exhausted, and starvation threatens. Each family, in addition to its dried stock, puts up for the Winter half a barrel or so of dried salmon roe.

Gamer than the Tarpon.

"The ocean waters along the coast of Alaska contain as wide a variety of game salt-water fish as the Gulf of Mexico, and that is saying a good deal. They catch a pearly and greenish hued fish on the Alaskan coast that resembles the famous tarpon, fin for fin, size and shape. It is a wonderful game fish, and will give the most expert angler the liveliest tussle he ever had in landing one. It is called the "pearl belly" from its beautifully colored scales. I brought seven of these fish down with me on ice, and have sent them to Washington. As a food fish they are just what you might imagine a mammoth trout—say, a forty-five-pound speckled trout—to be. Why, if any of our American anglers could have a successful contest with one of these Alaskan 'pearl bellies' it would be an achievement of a lifetime. Tarpon fishing is tame sport compared with the fight in wrestling with a 'pearl belly' on a rod and reel or on a hand line. I found that these fish are caught among the Pribilof Islands, and that they come there from up the coast of Siberia in April, and depart for warmer waters in September. They move in great schools. An intelligent Alaskan told me that he had seen schools of fully half a million of 'pearl bellies.' If we could introduce these fish in our waters it would be of inestimable benefit to our people.

Waters Rich in Food Fish.

"The Alaskan waters fairly swarm with food fishes. Off the coast there are codfish banks equal in productiveness to those of Newfoundland. Several kinds of rock cod swim in vast numbers in the ocean near land. Among these is the palatable greenfish, so called because its flesh is of a greenish color, but the unusual hue disappears in cooking. In the rivers very far north different varieties of white fishes take the place of the salmon. They grow to thirty pounds in weight, and are of delicious flavor. Grayling are abundant also in the rapid streams, growing to fifteen pounds. These are only a few of the valuable finny species in this great territory that seems designed as a paradise for the fisherman. Pike, redfish, and dogfish are mostly utilized as food for the dogs.

"In such enormous schools are the common herrings of the Pacific found on the northwest coast—most delicious and fat they are said to be—that vessels sail for hours through shoals of them, and a lazy Indian with a stick full of nails can impale enough for a boatload in a short time. Often it happens that acres of grass on shore are found covered with herring eggs, which an unusual high tide has left stranded. The natives collect the eggs thus deposited and dry them.

"The hook for catching halibut used by the Alaskan Indians is much more effective than the weapon used by white men of New England for the same purpose. It is a forked affair, shod with a sharp iron at one extremity and baited with a whole herring. When swallowed it holds the mouth of the fish open, so that it quickly drowns. Lines provided with these hooks are commonly set over night, with buoys to hold them made out of the inflated stomachs of seals.

Hunting White Whales.

"The hunting of white whales is an important industry among the coast Indians of Alaska. The animals are very timid, and, coming in with the tide, they are easily driven into shoal water by shouting and splashing with oars, whereupon they are dispatched with flint-shod spears. No other weapons are used for this purpose, because to do so would be sure to entail misfortune, according to the native superstition. When a whale is taken, the flesh and blubber are common property, but the whalebone belongs to the captors. The jawbones are employed for shoeing sled runners, and the ribs and paws are used in constructing the framework of Winter dwellings. Fresh or tainted, the meat is esteemed a delicacy for eating.

Whalebones as Bear Traps.

"Strips of whalebone are folded into the shape of the letter N, enveloped in 'hunks' of fat, and frozen that way. The fat thus prepared is left in promising spots for great white bears to devour. Along comes one of the monsters, gulps a hunk down whole; the gastric juices melt the fat and eat away the strings of tendon with which the whalebone is bound; the whalebone springs out straight across the animal's stomach, and presently it dies. Next day Mr. Eskimo comes along and gathers in a big bearskin worth several quarts of whisky.

"It is the custom that while hunting white whales no native shall chop wood, dig in the earth, sew, or tan skins. To do any of these would offend the god of the white whales, who might not permit those useful cetaceans to come back the next season. When the whaling is over, all the bones of the animal must be gathered and burned for the same reason, and a corresponding superstition directs that all bones of the walrus, seal, and bear shall be consumed likewise by fire, lest their divinities be offended."

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4:58	Sun sets...7:15	Moon sets...9:02	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:00	Gov. Isl'd..10:20	H. Gate...12:09
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:12	Gov. Isl'd..10:30	H. Gate...12:19

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New Orleans, Costa Rica.	3:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	11:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 5.

Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etona, La Plata Cntries.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Normannia, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00A. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Hubert, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etana, La Plata	10:00 A. M

Wanamaker's.

AUGUST FURNITURE TRADE SALE

For practical business reasons we select the month of August for a Trade Sale of Fine Furniture.

Contracts with the best manufacturers, made at the dull period of the year at great reductions in prices, supply the rationale of the sale.

APPEALS TO YOUR INTEREST—TWO FACTS

First—Every piece of the Furniture is good and worthy of your confidence, even such as are at the least prices.

Second—The prices would be, in any regular way of business, at least fifty per cent. higher. In other words, two dollars has more buying power in this Furniture Sale than three dollars will have in October or November next.

The following are special features:

We have now at command in our show-rooms, in warehouses and in work-shops, at least

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS'

worth of Furniture that represents the latest designs and the best workmanship.

To secure the price advantages of this sale we have crowded our storage spaces to overflowing. Therefore it will be impossible to carry Furniture sold this month for future delivery.

The prices range as follows:

Bed Room Suits, $8 to $300
Dressing Bureaus, $5 to $125
Chiffoniers, $4 to $110
Toilet Tables, $5 to $72
Cheval Mirrors, $13.50 to $60
Enameled Iron Bedsteads $3 to $25

Brass Bedsteads, $15 to $125
Parlor Suits, $15 to $300
Upholstered Couches, $7 to $110
Parlor Tables, $1 to $75
Parlor Cabinets, $15 to $225
Book Cases, $5 to $332.

Ladies' Desks, $5 to $100
Library Tables, $6 to $152
Hat Racks, $7.50 to $150
Hall Chairs, $3.50 to $43
Rocking Chairs, $1.50 to $40
Morris Chairs, $4 to $35.

The foregoing indicates that this collection of Furniture is absolutely comprehensive. While it is all cheap, the variety will meet the needs of all tastes and every scale of expenditure.

We commend this our first August Trade Sale of Furniture in New York to the confidence of the entire Community.

THE SITUATION THIS MORNING WITH RODMAN BICYCLES

We opened several hundreds on Saturday morning. All of the Women's Wheels were sold before *twelve o'clock*. We have a moderate number of Men's, including all sizes, for sale to-day. It has been our privilege to lead the Bicycle business of the country with very remarkable special offerings. But the

GREATEST BREAK YET KNOWN TO US

has been made with the Rodman Wheels. We repeat Saturday's statement concerning their construction:

The tubings, forgings, fittings, hubs, spokes, cones, sprockets, cranks, valve stems, decorating polish, saddles, tires, threading and "truing," are the best known to skilled mechanics. If any other Wheel has any real merit that is not in this machine, we do not know it. They cost considerably more to manufacture than the price we sell them at. None of this make of Wheel of the qualities offered were sold at less than $80, and a large part of them are of the $100 quality, though you cannot tell them apart, so much Bicycle cost being hidden in the unseen qualities of materials and workmanship. Please notice—

1.—No orders will be booked—so that each can have a fair chance for any Wheel that is on sale.

2.—Neither saddles, handle-bars, tires or gear will be changed.

PRICE FOR MEN'S RODMAN BICYCLES, $26.50

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS QUIET

No Conference at Oriental Hotel Yesterday, but Quigg Expresses His Views.

STRONG'S LAST APPOINTMENT

Republican Leaders Had Nothing to Do with It—He Thinks Croker the Most Suitable Candidate for Mayor Tammany Can Name.

No conference on State or city politics was held yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. There was not even a remnant there of the "Sunday school class" which Senator Platt's friends have made famous throughout the Empire State. The Senator, Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee, and Collector Bidwell, who are guests at the hotel, enjoyed the ocean breezes with slight interruption by political callers.

Those who believe that Mayor Strong after forty days' temptation by the Republican machine has been taken up and offered the Mayoralty nomination or renomination look in vain for confirmation in the Mayor's latest official act—the appointment of a Police Commissioner. Chairman Quigg declares that he does not know Col. George Moore Smith as a member of the Republican organization, and, while the new Commissioner may be a good man, the Republican leaders have had nothing to do with the appointment.

"It is worth remembering, too," he said, "that the Police Commissionership is the one office that the law requires shall be filled by a partisan."

Mr. Quigg seemed annoyed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's interview, published yesterday, concerning the Republican plans for the Greater New York campaign. When asked whether the convention would be held in the middle of September, as the Lieutenant Governor said, the Chairman replied with a question:

"Has Mr. Woodruff the authority to call a convention? For my part I don't know when we shall have the convention. It will be at the obvious time—when the occasion is ripe and public sentiment requires a nomination. There is no manifestation of public sentiment yet, and in calling a convention now we should be acting in the dark."

Mr. Quigg was more ready to give his ideas as to the course proper for the enemy.

"Tammany's course is quite plain," he said. "Indorsement of free silver, the Chicago platform, and Debsism."

"How about Croker for Mayor?"

"Well, he is the most suitable candidate they could select."

"Suitable to Republican plans?'

"Not necessarily, but the most appropriate candidate. The logical leader of Tammany and representative of its principles."

Mr. Quigg had nothing to say about the Platt-Worth controversy.

Quigg Club's Excursion.

The Quigg Club held a meeting last evening, at 371 Amsterdam Avenue, to make final arrangements for the club's excursion, which will take place to-day. The party will be carried in four barges, one steamer, and two tugs, and it is estimated that there will be 7,000 excursionists. They will go to Grand View Park. Lemuel E. Quigg will accompany the excursion, and the heads of many of the city departments are expected. Each person attending the excursion will receive a neat little book, containing pictures of Mr. Quigg, the officers, &c., as a souvenir.

PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE MATTERS.

Headquarters at the Bartholdi May Be Given Up.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon none of the officials of the Progressive Democratic League had made an appearance at the Bartholdi, the headquarters of the organization.

At the last general meeting of the league the Finance Committee, which had charge of hiring headquarters, refused to report in open meeting, and when the time for making the report arrived, the reporters were excluded from the room. It was announced yesterday that the league had decided to give up the headquarters at the Bartholdi on account of the expense, and to confine itself to its old headquarters in Hudson Street.

DINNER FOR SENATOR ALLISON.

He and Other Noted Public Men Entertained by Henry Clews.

Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa was the guest of honor last night at a small dinner party at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, given by Henry Clews, the banker. Mr. Clews is an ardent admirer of the Western Senator and thinks him the leader among living American statesmen.

His other guests were Senator Thomas C. Platt and Mrs. Platt, Congressman R. G. Cousins of Iowa, who is with Senator Allison on this trip; Congressman L. E. Quigg, Congressman R. R. Hitt of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mrs. Hitt; Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Warren, E. E. Poor of the National Park Bank, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Kessler.

Senator Allison arrived at the beach Saturday and intended to leave yesterday, but was prevailed on to stay for the dinner, which was arranged by Mr. Clews as an impromptu social event, and was, he said, quite without any political character, in spite of the preponderance of politicians at the gathering. Senator Allison expects to leave for his home in Iowa to-day. After a short rest he will take an active part in the campaign in that State.

POSSIBLE FUSION IN OHIO.

Gold Democrats Likely to Materially Aid the Republicans.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The Gold Democratic State Committee meets here Thursday for the purpose of calling a State Convention. At the July conference of sound-money Democrats in this city the advisability of putting an independent State ticket in the field was concurred in with practical unanimity. Since then, however, a number of Gold Democratic leaders have been working with their fellows to prevent this.

Had the Democrats adopted a platform of State issues most of the sound-money men would have supported Chapman for Governor, but as the Columbus Convention adopted a platform without a single plank devoted to State matters, and made the issue of the Ohio campaign the squarely marked one of the Chicago platform, including its Altgeld features, the Gold Democrats feel they should make their strength tell as effectively as possible.

Accordingly, it is proposed not to name a State ticket, but to have the convention adopt a strongly worded resolution refusing support to any candidate who stands upon the Chicago platform. This would be equivalent to open fusion with the Republicans, and it is highly probable that it will be the action taken.

STRIKE ORDER CARRIED OUT.

Thirty-five Hundred Makers of "Knee Pants" Have Obeyed.

The orders issued by the Pants Makers' Union on Saturday evening for a general strike in contractors' shops were carried out yesterday. A strike committee of thirteen was appointed, with Moritz Rudwick as Chairman, and these called at the shops early in the morning and ordered out the men who had gone to work and had not attended Saturday's meeting.

The strikers established their headquarters at 62 Pitt Street, and held a mass meeting there later in the day. They came pouring in from all directions, and in a few minutes the place was packed. The atmosphere became almost suffocating, and the men stood listening to the speeches with their coats off. Chairman Soshinsky was exhausted after speaking for five minutes. The other speakers exhorted the men to stand firm and thus compel the contractors to give them an advance of wages.

The numbers of the strikers were estimated at 3,500. Five hundred Italian finishers, who do work at their homes, are also said to have been thrown out of work by the strike.

The Brooklyn and Brownsville branches of the Pants Makers' Union met at 51 Ewen Street, Brooklyn. The members said that they could earn only between $5 and $7 a week, working from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening. They want an advance of 50 per cent. and a reduction of working hours to ten.

Trouble is brewing for the children's jacket makers, who recently won a strike. The contractors, it is said, have started an organized movement to break their contract with the union, and held a meeting on Saturday to devise means to that end. The jacket makers say that the contractors contemplate a lockout, and they have arranged for a mass meeting to be held to-morrow evening in New Irving Hall to formulate a plan of defense.

DEFENDED HIS DOMICILE.

John Russell Made It Lively for Men Who Would Beat Him.

William Bligh of 380 East Tenth Street and Hugh McGinley of 182 Avenue C at an early hour yesterday went to the rooms of John Russell, on the third floor at 646 East Tenth Street, to give him a beating. They resented something which they had heard that Russell had said about them.

Russell gave them a warm reception. McGinley, in trying to escape from him, sprang into the yard and broke both of his legs. He is now in Bellevue Hospital. Russell cornered Bligh indoors and beat him until he cried for mercy.

Russell and Bligh were arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Essex Market Court. Russell was discharged on the ground that he had a right to defend himself in his domicile, and Bligh was fined $10. McGinley said that he was himself to blame for his injuries, and declined to make a complaint against Russell.

DETECTIVE DISDAINED BRIBE.

Offered by a Pickpocket Whom He Had Arrested on Suspicion.

Michael Livingstone, alias "Mayo," is a New York pickpocket. Yesterday, while on his way to Coney Island, he was arrested by Detective John F. Brady, at the Bridge Street elevated station, in Brooklyn, as a suspicious character. He protested against the arrest.

"Honest, Brady, I ain't done no grafting in two years."

"Come along," said Brady.

Livingstone produced a roll of bills. "Say, John," said he, "I'll give you $20 to let me go."

Brady took his prisoner to the First Precinct Station, where he charged him with attempted bribery. Livingstone is twenty-five years old, and gave his address as 16 Franklin Street, this city.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Wins at Cleveland—Louisville Wins a Game from St. Louis and Loses One by the Umpire's Decree.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	56	24	.700
Baltimore	52	26	.667
Cincinnati	51	27	.662
New York	47	31	.603
Cleveland	44	36	.550
Philadelphia	40	44	.476
Pittsburg	37	43	.463
Chicago	37	47	.440
Louisville	37	49	.430
Brooklyn	34	46	.425
Washington	29	50	.367
St. Louis	22	63	.250

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 5.
Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Louisville, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Boston in Washington.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Cleveland in Louisville.
St. Louis in Chicago.

TWO GAMES AT ST. LOUIS.

Louisville Wins One; the Other Given to the Home Team on a Technicality.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—Two games were played by St. Louis and Louisville to-day, and each club took one. The visitors won the first game by superior playing, and had almost won the second when it was awarded to the home team on a technicality. In the first part of the ninth inning when St. Louis was at the bat and the score was 5 to 4 in favor of Louisville, the umpires gave the game to St. Louis because Pitcher Cunningham persisted in soiling new balls passed to him.

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	—5
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Louisville, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Wilson and Hill; St. Louis, Douglass and Lucid. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis, 9; Louisville, 0. Umpires—Messrs. Donohue and Dexter.

Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 5.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The Cincinnatis had little trouble defeating the Clevelands to-day. Wilson, who was in the box for the visitors, was not a success, nineteen hits being made off his delivery. In the first inning Peitz, the Cincinnati's catcher, and Hurst, the umpire, had a dispute, which resulted in Hurst striking at Peitz. The men were separated, however, before any damage was done.

Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	3	—12	
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 10. Base hits—Cincinnati, 19; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Rhines; Cleveland, Criger and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Springfield, 2.
At Buffalo—Wilkesbarre, 6; Buffalo, 2.
At Paterson—Hartford, 7; Paterson, 4.
At Montreal—Providence, 12; Montreal, 11.

THE WAR VESSEL SQUADRON.

It Will Leave the Anchorage at Tompkinsville, S. I., This Morning for Newport.

Admiral Sicard's squadron of war vessels, consisting of the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn and the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, and Maine, will sail at 9 o'clock this morning from the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., for Newport, and is expected to arrive there to-morrow morning, where the new battleship Iowa awaits them.

The vessels will be put through a few minor tactical evolutions en route, preliminary to the extensive series of drills and evolutions which are to take place after the squadron leaves Newport, Aug. 10, on the regular Summer practice cruise. The vessels will move to the eastward as far as Portland, Me. The monitor Puritan was scheduled to sail with the fleet this morning, but owing to a serious break discovered recently in one of her steam steering engines, her departure has been postponed for a few days.

The battleship Texas, now undergoing repairs to her twelve-inch gun system at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will join the fleet at Newport, as also will the monitor Terror, thus forming the most formidable fleet of United States war vessels ever assembled on our coast. The evolutions of the entire fleet at sea will consume fully fifteen days, and some special tactics never before attempted by American naval commanders, owing to the insufficient size of our available practice fleets, will be undertaken. The squadron is expected to return to Tompkinsville about Aug. 25, when preparations are to be made for the proposed evolutions of the "battleship squadron," which will take place during September.

Newport is making extensive preparations to receive the fleet. The battalions of the several vessels, about 1,200 men, will participate in a grand shore parade through the city next Wednesday, and will be reviewed by Gov. Dyer. All the war vessels and yachts in the harbor will be illuminated in the evening, as well as the public and private buildings.

The Newport Fête Committee has offered prizes for a cutter race, which will be contested for by a crew from each of the war vessels assembled. The race will be over a one-and-a-quarter-mile course, and already thousands of dollars have been wagered by the men of the different ships on their respective boats. Only ten-oared cutters are allowed to participate.

THE SHOOTING OF O'KEEFE.

Policeman Devine Says He Acted in Self-Defense and Is Paroled.

Policeman Thomas H. Devine of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, who on Saturday night shot and killed Cornelius O'Keefe, twenty-seven years old, of 227 East One Hundred and Third Street, was arraigned in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, charged with homicide. James Lynch, over whose arrest and attempted rescue the shooting occurred, was also arraigned at the same time.

Several denizens of the "Gashouse" neighborhood testified variously as to the affair. All of them, however, painted the policeman in very dark colors. Their testimony was conflicting in many details. Devine's story was that he had tried to arrest James Lynch for drunkenness and was set upon by a crowd of more than a hundred people. He fired in self-defense.

James Lynch was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of assaulting and resisting an officer. Devine was paroled in the custody of Capt. Timothy Creedon of his precinct for further examination next Wednesday.

Elections This Week.

The people of Texas are to vote to-morrow upon three proposed amendments to the Constitution of their State, but they have not apparently taken much interest in the matter, and the vote may be small, except in certain parts of the State, where local interests are involved. These amendments provide for the irrigation of arid and semi-arid lands, permit certain counties to issue bonds to aid in the construction of railroads, and validate bonds issued by some counties to build court houses, jails, and bridges, and to make other public improvements. These last-enumerated things were done with money taken from the permanent Public School Fund, and the bonds issued to replace it have been declared void because of technical infringement or violation of Constitutional provisions.

The people of Tennessee are to vote on Thursday upon the question of holding a convention to revise the Constitution of their State. The ballots, except in certain counties, must be exactly seven inches long and three inches wide, without device of any sort, and bear only the words "For" or "Against" a convention.

Death from Fall on Sidewalk.

A man known as Herman, sixty-five years old, who lived at 2 Centre Market Place, fell on the sidewalk Saturday night and received a severe wound on the head. He managed to make his way to his home, and went to bed. Yesterday morning he became unconscious and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from a fracture of the skull. He died during the afternoon.

SPEED OF HARNESS RACERS

Gossip of Grand Circuit—Flights That Were Possible Prior to 1892 Now Eclipsed.

OPEN EVENTS NOT POPULAR

John R. Gentry a Cold Weather Horse and Has Chance to Increase His Fame Before Snow Flies—Oratorio and Abbott Promising.

Three weeks of the great midsummer tournament for the sulkies proves conclusively that the speed of the harness racers continues to increase with every season. The flights that were possible prior to 1892, when the bicycle wheel was first employed, are now so completely eclipsed that the old-time feats are quite forgotten. This fact is emphasized by the utter failure to arouse public interest through the exhibitions which John R. Gentry has been giving to the high wheel in the attempt to improve the record of 2:06¼, reached by Johnston thirteen years ago. As a matter of fact, the high-water mark for the old-style sulky is one-quarter of a second faster than that since Direct turned the kite track at Independence in 2:06 during his brilliant campaign in 1891. Even if the new champion should succeed in wiping out both records, which is quite unlikely, judging from his present form, he will add little or nothing to the prestige he gained by his near approach to the even two minutes last September, when he dethroned Robert J. for the light-harness sovereignty.

It is only fair to note that the record breakers seldom get up to their best form in July or August, and John R. Gentry has always been what the trainers call a cold-weather horse. If the king of pacers is not overworked in filling his engagements during the part of the season that is so trying for him, he has still a chance to add to his fame before the snow flies again.

He has unquestionably a turn of speed faster than that of any horse now in training, though it is equally certain that he cannot sustain it through a contest of three heats with Star Pointer. The latter is now the popular idol among the turfmen, by reason of his all-conquering race ability, and many experts declare that the stalwart Tennesseean can be prepared for a faster mile against time than even Gentry has accomplished. At present Star Pointer has the free-for-all classes at his mercy, and it is not likely that he will be asked to lower the time record until the Grand Circuit reaches Boston during the last week of August.

As the Grand Circuit opened a few days later than usual this year, the best horses were scarcely on edge when they came to Detroit. Indeed, there was a dearth of material for champion classes at either gait, the free-for-all trot being dropped completely, while the same class for pacers attracted a very ordinary field. It is a question whether the time has not gone by for these open events, especially among the trotters, since the new-comers seem able to go about as fast as the matured campaigners. In the struggle for the classical Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake, which has always been open to all horses eligible to the 2:24 class, the best time was made by The Abbott, a four-year-old, who, in turf parlance, "had never heard a bell ring" until that day. His mile is, technically, the best one in the history of the nine contests for that valuable prize, though Oratorio, another débutant, finished ahead of him in that sensational second heat, and reached the wire in 2:11½. It continues to be a disputed point among those who saw the race whether the driver of Oratorio interfered with The Abbott by lessening the distance between his sulky and the pole after he turned into the home stretch. The judges, who were on the same side of the track with the spectators, were clearly of the opinion that a foul was committed. After the Southern mare, Rilma, had secured the necessary three heats and the lion's share of the money. The Abbott stood fourth in the summary, and was therefore eligible for the second contest; but this came so soon after that it was deemed advisable not to start the young trotter until he had more time to recover from the bruising effect of six heats in his first engagement. Since Oratorio had the misfortune to throw out a curb in the course of that protracted contest, he is out of training for the present. There is no doubt that the young stallion is one of the most promising among the new aspirants for fame at the diagonal gait.

Since the day when Directum flashed into prominence by earning a record of 2:11¼ during his first season on the turf, there has been no stallion whose début has been so brilliant as that which Oratorio made at Detroit. The same can be said with regard to The Abbott.

There is some new material that bids fair to give Star Pointer a race at no distant day, in Bumps, the fleet gelding, and Guinette, another of the unsexed side-wheelers.

The large number of camp followers who are making the Grand Circuit tour this year look forward to another eventful week when the sport is resumed at Columbus, Ohio, to-day. It is just a twelvemonth since the Buckeye capital got a place in this select circle of tracks, and its first attempt was a most successful one. Encouraged by this, the horsemen have patronized the fifteen classes very liberally, so that the fields are likely to be as large as they have been during the past three weeks.

THE BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

Stakes for Autumn Meeting of 1897, and for 1898 and 1899.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club has made the following announcement concerning the stakes for the Autumn meeting of 1897, to close Aug. 16, 1897, race course at Gravesend:

For Two-Year-Olds. — Prospect Stakes, $3,000, six furlongs; Excelsior Stakes, $2,500, six furlongs; Willow Stakes, $2,000, five and a half furlongs; Algeria Stakes, $2,000, five furlongs; Holly Handicap, $2,000, five and a half furlongs; Flatlands Stakes, $2,000, five furlongs; Youthful Stakes, $2,000, five and a half furlongs; Neptune Stakes, $2,000, six furlongs.

For Three-Year-Olds.—Brookwood Stakes, $3,000, one mile and a furlong; Oceanview Handicap, $2,000, mile and a sixteenth; Parkville Handicap, $2,000, six furlongs; Seabreeze Stakes, $1,500, one mile; Greenfield Stakes, $1,500, six furlongs.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—Oriental Handicap, $3,000, mile and a quarter; First Special, $2,500, mile and a sixteenth; Second Special, $2,500, mile and a quarter; Speculation Stakes, $1,500, one mile; Bayshore takes, $1,500, six furlongs.

For All Ages.—Culver Handicap, $2,000, six furlongs.

For Steeplechasers and Hurdlers.—Steeplechase Handicap, $1,500, about two and a half miles: Hurdle Handicap, $1,250, mile and three-quarters.

Following is a list of stakes for two-year-olds in 1898, also to close Aug. 16, 1897, now yearlings:

To be run at the Spring meeting: Great American Stakes, $12,500, five furlongs; Tremont Stakes, $10,000, six furlongs; Expectation Stakes, $5,000, four and a half furlongs; Hudson Stakes, $3,500, five furlongs.

To be run on the first day of the Autumn meeting: Junior Champion Stakes, $15,000, six furlongs.

For three-year-olds in 1899, now yearlings. To be run at the Spring meeting: Brooklyn Derby, $10,000, one mile and a half; Carlton Stakes, $5,000, one mile; Gazelle Stakes, $3,000, one mile and a furlong.

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN CUP

Commodore Jarvis and Banshee in Montreal Ready for the Trials.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—The Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Aemilius Jarvis, arrived here from Toronto yesterday on the steamer Passport, bringing with him his new twenty-footer Banshee, with which he will contest in the trials for the selection of a defender in the international races for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup. Commodore Jarvis is the skipper and chief owner of the yacht Canada, which won the international contests at Toledo last Summer, and it is expected that he will give Herrick Duggan, the present holder of the cup, a hard run for first place. Both men have designed and raced a number of well-known yachts, and as they are about equally skillful as sailors a spirited tussle is looked for. The trial races commence to-morrow.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Nourmahal, owned by J. J. Astor; steamer Admiral, owned by Mr. Comstock; steamer May, owned by Mrs. J. V. Fell; thirty-footer Mai, owned by Mr. Jones; sloop Mignon, owned by Mr. Fornier; sloop Peri, owned by C. McK. Leoser.

The departures were: Steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; schooner Clytie, owned by H. C. Ward.

The following yachts are in the harbor: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Ituna, owned by A. V. Armour; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Seigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Vanwinkle.

ANNUAL L. A. W. MEET.

Big Crowd of Wheelmen Expected in Philadelphia This Week—The Racing Programme.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The eighteenth National meet of the League of American Wheelmen, for which preparations have been going on for over three months, will be held in this city during the coming week, and the largest influx of out-of-town wheelmen ever attending a National meet is expected. An unusually large number of entries, professional and amateur, have been made for the two days of racing—Friday and Saturday—and the "crack" riders from all parts of the country have entered in their respective classes.

The meet is being managed by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Philadelphia, an organization composed of twenty of the leading cycle clubs of the city. Under the direction of an Executive Committee the various details have been completed, and all is in readiness for what promises to be the most successful race meet in the history of the L. A. W.

Tuesday the Pennsylvania Division of the league will hold a business meeting, after which the National meeting headquarters will be opened for registration and issuing of credentials.

All of Wednesday and Thursday will be given to the tours and runs, and visiting wheelmen will be taken to every point of interest in and about the city that can be reached by wheel. Wednesday night there will be an excursion on the Delaware River, and Thursday night there will be an all-night "smoker" at the National headquarters and a fête at Belmont Mansion, in West Fairmount Park. On both these nights, as on the remaining days, there will be "open house" in all the clubs of the city.

The races will be held on Friday and Saturday at Willow Grove track. This is three laps to the mile and is constructed of board. The preliminaries will be run off in the morning and the finals in the afternoon.

The one-mile professional championship will be decided Friday, and Saturday the big race for $500 will be contested by the stars of the professional ranks.

The amateur championship also promises some sharp struggles between representatives of several States. The entries closed last night for all events, and among some of the leading out-of-town professionals entered are the following: H. R. Steenson, Dayton; "Teddy" Goodman, New York; Major Taylor, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Fred Titus, New York; W. L. Becker, Indianapolis, last year's five-mile champion; Howard H. Mosher, Boston; Watson Coleman, Boston; Fred Loughead, Barnia, Ontario; J. W. Judge, New York; "Tom" Cooper, Detroit; Frank J. Jenny, Utica; Homer Fairmon, Chicago; J. W. Parsons, Australia; W. W. Hamilton, Denver; Walter Sanger, Milwaukee, and J. C. Tinkhorn, Grand Rapids.

The prominent amateurs in all parts of the country have also entered for the two days' racing.

The veterans of the League of American Wheelmen will have a meeting on Saturday night, which will be followed by a banquet.

Sunday morning the meet will close with an excursion to Atlantic City over the Reading Railroad, and a large contingent will make the run on bicycles.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Brooklyn and New Jersey Clubs Ahead of the New Yorkers.

The contests for the cricket championship of New York are rapidly approaching an end. The race in the New York Cricket Association is in a very interesting state, Paterson having been deposed from leadership, and both the Brooklyn and New Jersey clubs having got ahead of the champions.

The crack team of the New Jersey Athletic Club still preserves first place in the Metropolitan League series and its batsmen have most of the choice positions in the individual averages. The following are the records to date:

Metropolitan League.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
New Jersey A. C.	6	5	0	1	1.000
Staten Island	6	2	2	2	.500
Manhattan	6	2	3	1	.400
New York	6	0	4	2	.000

New York Cricket Association.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	9	7	1	1	.875
New Jersey A. C.	8	6	1	1	.857
Paterson	9	5	1	3	.833
Kings County	8	3	4	1	.428
Kearny	8	3	5	0	.375
Manhattan	9	3	5	1	.375
Columbia	8	2	6	0	.250
St. George's	9	1	7	1	.125

Batting Averages.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Innings.	Runs.	Average.
J. F. Curran, N. J. A. C.	4	2	*96	194	97.00
H. Clark, N. J. A. C.	5	1	*125	188	47.00
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Island	7	2	*139	219	43.80
T. S. Hope-Simpson, Staten Island	5	2	*45	106	35.33
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	6	2	*57	139	34.75
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C.	5	1	88	117	29.25
E. B. Kay, Manhattan	6	2	53	87	21.75
J. Adam, Manhattan	4	0	52	80	20.00
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	5	1	*70	78	19.50
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	6	0	37	112	18.66
C. P. Hurditch, N. J. A. C	6	0	29	109	18.16
H. S. Sandall, New York	3	0	48	54	18.00
M. R. Haffenden, N. J. A. C.	2	0	28	36	18.00
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	6	1	*26	80	16.00
J. Mart, Manhattan	5	0	35	79	15.80
J. Bingham, Staten Island	3	2	*7	15	15.00
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	5	0	31	74	14.80
A. E. Paterson, Staten Island	6	0	20	85	14.16
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	5	0	24	63	12.60
W. Hammond, New York	4	1	*25	37	12.33
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C.	3	0	27	35	11.66

*Not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C	480	21	140	26	5.38
H. C. Clarke, N. J. A. C	66	5	27	5	5.40
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	78	1	43	7	6.14
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	192	6	100	12	8.33
H. Tattersall, Manhattan	501	13	178	21	8.47
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C	444	20	179	21	8.52
C. S. Moore, Manhattan	240	9	112	13	8.61
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	228	6	118	12	9.83
W. K. Jewett, Staten Island	138	6	56	5	11.20
H. N. Townsend, Staten Island	120	1	63	5	12.60
R. S. Bonner, Staten Island	48	0	29	2	14.50
C. Sneath, New York	72	1	48	3	16.00
S. A. Webb, New York	207	0	182	8	22.75
E. A. Skyne, New York	155	3	93	4	23.25
W. V. Hughes, New York	132	2	94	4	23.50

Typhoon II. Sold for $12,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—J. C. Cahn of St. Louis, Mo., has sold his three-year-old chestnut colt, Typhoon II., to Bromley & Co. of Chicago, Ill., for $12,000.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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TWO GREAT REGATTAS COMING

Crescent and Metropolitan Club Oarsmen in Training for the Middle States Contest—Accident to an Eight-Oared Barge at College Point.

It was an ideal day for rowing and Harlem River oarsmen made good use of it and were in the water early and late yesterday in both pleasure and racing craft.

The members of the Nassau Boat Club were unusually active, and as early as 10 A. M. their six-oared barge was manned by the following crew for a trip up the river: A. Le Gost, No. 1; C. H. Plump, No. 2; M. Brenen, No. 3; C. M. De La Vergne, No. 4; H. Cleaver, No. 5; Olin J. Stephens, stroke, and W. R. Cox, coxswain. G. W. Pye, a promising young junior sculler, had a lively brush in a single with Walter Goodkind of the Lone Star Boat Club and finally left him astern. The club's double scull team, Smith and Clearman, who are entered in the National regatta, were out twice. They are in excellent condition and are rowing in fine form. Their victory at the Long Island regatta has given them confidence in their ability, and they are training hard and earnestly. The Nassaus will probably not hold their club regatta until October, at which time the race for the Abeel cup and medal will be rowed. The Bohemian junior eight took a six-mile spin during the morning, and were in the water again at sundown. They are training hard, and intend, if possible, to regain some of their lost honors in the Middle States regatta.

Boats in Great Demand.

At the Crescent Boat Club House there was a great demand for boats, and about every craft that would float was put overboard. The eight-oared barge made a trip up the river, loaded with twenty-three passengers. Several doubles and singles followed. The club's junior eight, which is in training for the Middle States regatta, were out for their regular spin during the morning, and showed remarkable improvement. The crew is composed of W. Hochstein, No. 1; M. Laurens, No. 2; H. Rotchfort, No. 3; J. McKeon, No. 4; J. Gilson, No. 5; C. Masheline, No. 6; W. Mehrhoff, No. 7; W. Rotchfort, stroke, and W. McKeon, coxswain.

There was plenty of life at the Union Boat Club's house and many crews were out. Capt. Cassidy is giving all his attention to the following intermediate eight-oared crew, which is training for the National regatta: H. Hjertberg, No. 1; H. Fuller, No. 2; J. Heferan, No. 3; J. Farrelly, No. 4; George Nonenbacher, No. 5; Harry Brown, No. 6; J. Webb, No. 7; A. G. Wolf, Stroke, and J. Valles. This crew were out morning and afternoon, training under the direction of Capt. Cassidy, who is well pleased with their work. Immediately after the National regatta a senior eight, composed of the following men

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

BLACK AND WHITE.

There is instruction to be had from a comparison of the conduct of the President of the United States and that of the Governor of the State of New York with regard to the principle of civil service reform.

Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. BLACK were elected at the same time, candidates of the same party, pledged to the same principles. Each received the unanimous support of the Republican Party, each also received the hearty support of many Democrats who saw in the policy of their own party grave danger to the common weal. Mr. MCKINLEY was a veteran politician deeply versed in the ways of politics, the subject of many, and the participant in some, intrigues such as are common in the case of those seeking high office. He had not given any evidence of especial independence or firmness or of an unusually high standard of party ethics. His managers were among the shrewdest and least scrupulous in his party, and it was generally understood that they had made his nomination secure by bargains and promises that were likely seriously to embarrass his course with reference to the offices.

Mr. BLACK, on the other hand, was a young man with little experience in politics. He had been sent to Congress largely because of popularity won in the prosecution of "BAT" SHEA—that is to say, in the exposure and punishment of the worst evils of machine politics of which spoils are the most essential element. What obligations he had assumed toward the Boss of his party were not generally known, but it was plain that none were really required and that no man ever took the office of Governor of New York under conditions that gave him greater power—if he chose to take it—to carry out a policy of independence and decency.

He chose the very opposite. Before he was inaugurated the indorsement of JACOB WORTH and immediately on his election the appointment of Louis F. PAYN gave emphasis to the shallow and ignorant sneers at civil service reform in which he indulged in his inaugural address. He set to work promptly to prepare and get passed by the Legislature an amended civil service law, the obvious purpose of which was to make possible appointments for political reasons, mostly bad. He devised an absurd and impudent distinction between the "merit and fitness" required in appointees by the Constitution in order to enable his appointing officers, while obeying the form and letter of the Constitution, to evade its real requirements and to give places solely as political rewards. And in answer to the severe but sober criticism of all the most able and experienced citizens of the State interested in the principles of sound administration he only repeated the stupid misstatements of his inaugural and added a choice selection of vulgar abuse couched in the language of the heelers. On the one question of civil service reform he voluntarily made himself the object of the uniform indignation and contempt of right-minded men.

Mr. MCKINLEY'S record is very different. In the distribution of appointments requiring the consent of the Senate, which for two generations have been used by Presidents of all parties practically to promote party ends and to secure "harmony" between the legislative and Executive—often with grotesque results—Mr. MCKINLEY did not depart from tradition, though in the appointment of his chief Cabinet officer—the Secretary of the Treasury—he showed distinct independence. As to the subordinate offices, to a large part of which the merit system had gradually been applied, he was subjected to tremendous party pressure. It is not too much to say that the entire active organization of the party was solidly arrayed to force him to repeal the orders of President CLEVELAND, to throw open to the place seekers the offices covered by those orders, and especially to permit without examination the reinstatement of those who had been discharged at any time since 1885. Against this pressure Mr. MCKINLEY has stood like a rock. Not only this, but he has made important extensions of the merit system in the Customs Service, and, above all, he has imposed entirely novel and severe conditions as to removals, which make arbitrary removals for political purposes unlawful. He has not lowered the standard of the civil service by a hair's breadth; he has raised it. He has taken "no backward step," but has advanced beyond any of his predecessors.

Why? Because at heart he is an honest man. His experience, which is great and intimate, has shown him that the merit system is good and the spoils system bad. He has avowed that conclusion over and again for years. He has over and again promised, should he have the official power, to act on that conclusion, and he has kept his promises. His record is as noble as that of Gov. BLACK is ignoble, and no higher praise could be given to it.

ANDREE'S FATE.

As the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, so the fatalities of aerial navigation seem to stimulate further ventures with balloons and flying machines. ANDREE'S fate, if, as is now supposed, he has met his death in the attempt to reach the pole, will probably not deter some other daring aeronaut from attempting the same feat. Success will be challenged by avoiding his mistakes.

ANDREE'S greatest mistake was in setting out upon such a profitless enterprise. Absolutely the only fact of serious interest which he could hope to establish by the observations taken during his flight was whether there is an open polar sea or unbroken ice field about the north pole. But NANSEN pretty clearly established the fact that ice, and not a sea, is the pole's environment.

Gen. A. W. GREELY expresses the opinion that ANDREE and his companions will never be heard from. It is conceivable that their balloon was blown across the arctic circle to the coast of Siberia or to Alaska. If so, the first news of them might be months in reaching us. But the conditions of wind and the nature of his airship lead Gen. GREELY to the conclusion that the chance of so fortunate an ending of the trip is too remote to be worth considering. The explorers would be lucky if they had no worse mishap than a descent upon ice or water, with an opportunity to prepare their boat and save their provisions. Even then they would have practically no hope of returning to civilization. It is surprising that no authentic Andrée pigeons have been reported.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The North German Gazette's statement that the British Ambassador has proposed a new commercial treaty with Germany in place of the one which has been denounced by Great Britain is altogether credible. Although she is eager to accept the liberal tariff favors offered by Canada, England has no motive for seeking a commercial quarrel with Germany, and Germany cannot afford to enter upon a customs war with a country to which she sells so many goods. The London Times, in speaking slightingly of the trade with Germany, observing that British exports to that country never were large and have not increased for forty years, quite overlooks the all-important fact that the British Nation finds profit in buying as well as in selling. Her imports always exceed her exports, and she is getting richer all the time. The Blackfriars region is a veritable colony of German merchants, the selling agents of German manufacturers. They would not be there if they could not sell goods, and English merchants would not buy of them if there were not a profit in German laces, embroideries, and glassware. England will not cut off this import trade merely to encourage Canadian traffic.

Germany's exports to England amount to 19 per cent. of her total exports, and her imports from England to only 13½ per cent. of her total imports. She is a better seller than buyer, and she will be entirely willing to negotiate a new treaty. The favored-nation clause of the present treaty was the cause of its denunciation. The new Canadian tariff contains two schedules of duties, one being 12½ per cent. lower than the other. To countries admitting her products on favorable terms she gives the benefit of the lower rates on their goods imported into Canada; and at the end of one year another 12½ per cent. reduction will be made, giving a differential of 25 per cent. to the most favored nation. Great Britain is able to avail herself of these extremely favorable terms. Hardly any other country can do so. But the treaties with Germany and Belgium stood in the way, as they would have compelled Great Britain to give to those countries the same terms she gave to Canada.

A glance at the trade relations of the United Kingdom with her colonies and with foreign countries will convince those who understand her invariable trade policy that she is not going seriously to disturb the currents of her commerce merely to please Canada and Australia. The total value of British exports and imports averaged for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, which were three years of normal trade, was £726,129,223 per year. Of the £411,988,444 of imports, £318,540,770, or 77 per cent., came from foreign countries, and only £93,447,674, or 22 per cent., from British colonies and possessions. Of the £314,778,625 of exports, £221,778,625, or 70 per cent., went to foreign countries, and only £92,362,154 went to the colonies. The preponderance of her foreign trade is too great for her to risk diminishing it by any unfriendly policy entered into for the encouraging of colonial commerce. She will not endanger three-fourths of her commerce for the sake of augmenting the other fourth.

Canada sends England chiefly timber, cheese, grain, and live stock. These make up 55 per cent. of her total exports. In return she takes from England woolens, cotton goods, iron and steel, and coal. But she gets 46.5 per cent. of her imported goods from the United States, and she sends to us 45 per cent. of her exports. Only 3 per cent. of her imports come from Germany.

Mr. WILLIAM GOW, in an interesting pamphlet, makes these commercial statistics, for which we are indebted to him, the basis of an argument for a British Imperial Customs Union. He thinks colonial trade would be notably increased and the ties that bind the empire together would be knit closer. But the English merchant is not sentimental. He wants trade to be free with the whole world, and we feel sure he would look with disfavor on any Zollverein policy that would force it into channels which it did not of itself seek. The adoption of such a policy would have momentous political consequences. Germany, if shut out from free access to British markets, would push colonies of her own, and she would be likely to become too enterprising in South Africa to suit Great Britain.

CHEAP CAB SERVICE.

The New York Central is about to follow the lead of the Pennsylvania, and establish a cheap cab service. It is explained by Mr. DEPEW that the investment in cabs is made by way of a "feeder" to the business of the railroad, and not on its own merits as an investment. In fact, the authorities of the road do not expect it to pay. They have been simply forced into it to meet the competition of their enterprising rival. It seems to follow that they will limit their loss by restricting the service to what may be expected to pay indirectly by bringing business to the road.

The project does not thus seem to offer much relief to the need of New York for cheaper cab service. Riding to or from a railway station is only one of many occasions on which cheaper cab service would be very convenient. Going to and from dinner or to the theatre or upon any one of the hundred errands upon which a fairly well-to-do and at the same time fairly frugal person takes a hansom in London and a street car in New York are as important requisites of a proper cab service as the requisite which the Pennsylvania and the Central are combining to fulfill. While these other requisites are not to be supplied directly by the efforts of the two railroads, the two new systems of cheap cabs can scarcely fail indirectly to work a great relief. The man who is used to paying a moderate sum to be driven two miles to and from a station will rebel much more violently than before at being charged three times that sum for the same distance when his occasion does not happen to be catching a train or leaving it. Thus the new cabs will operate to reduce cab fares in general.

Not that we are likely ever to make as free use of cabs as is made by the dwellers in European cities. Our cab service is so bad partly because our street-car service is so good. A recent English traveler, who kept his eyes and his mind open in this country, even while he is engaged in execrating the dearness, slowness, and general badness of the New York "hacks," points out the reason of it. You can go further, faster, and more comfortably in New York, he says, for 5 cents in a cable car than for $2 in a cab. Then why take the cab? There is really no reason unless your affairs call you into the byways of traffic rather than the highways, which are very well covered by public conveyance. The cab service of New York compares no more unfavorably with that of London than the antiquated omnibuses of London with the street cars of New York. "The gondola of London," as DISRAELI called the hansom, will never become equally popular in New York. But such a reduction of cab fares as cannot but be brought about by the new undertakings of the Pennsylvania and the Central will doubtless have the effect of stimulating the cab habit and of increasing the number of cabs and of cab drivers. The cabmen who now lounge upon their boxes because no man hath hired them, and no sensible man will hire them if he can help it at their present preposterous prices, will be much more actively engaged and will very likely be much more numerous.

IGNORANCE OF NEW YORK.

The extraordinary amount of ignorance of the topography and history of New York City and its environment which is now daily displayed in some of the newspapers is doubtless symptomatic. The New Yorker of the present hour generally knows as little as possible about the city he lives in. Possessing less real public spirit than the typical resident of a cross-roads village, he is frequently a native of a distant State, and his interests here are of recent origin. The population grows rapidly, and the New Yorkers who were born and bred in the city seem to become poportionately fewer every day, while those New Yorkers who are descended from generations of New Yorkers, who cherish memories and traditions of neighborhoods, are actually scarce.

Still, there are a few scattered thousands of them to whom the notions of local history, locations, and distances that get conspicuously into print are distressing. The old race of newspaper reporters knew the town by heart, and there was not a man among them who would have called that part of the East River between Hell Gate and Throg's Neck Long Island Sound. The young reporters of this era, who invariably speak of College Point and Whitestone as "on Long Island Sound" can actually point to maps on which the same inexcusable mistake is made. But the mistaken reporters are responsible for the bad maps and for many other bad things.

One of the new, "live," wide-awake gazettes announced the other day that just "after the war" the salary of a good salesman in a big dry goods store was $300 a year. "After the war" was a period of inflation, and salaries were high. So were artisans' wages (carpenters earned $5 a day) and provisions, while rents in some neighborhoods were as high as they have ever been. What is more, these are very familiar facts. But the misstatement is not more remarkable than those which occur in almost every report or "editorial" in which local history is referred to.

This is not so strange, either, as the ignorance of locality displayed. A map of that small part of the Sound on which Davenport's Neck and Premium Point border could be made from memory, the "old New Yorker" would be justified in thinking, by any intelligent resident of the city. Yet the scare maps with which the preposterous "fake" about Huckleberry Island was hideously illustrated last week were nearly all wrong, and much more misleading than the current maps of the new gold regions in the same sensational newspapers.

This sort of ignorance and carelessness is quite characteristic, and the fact is chiefly interesting, as we have said, because it is a symptom of the ignorance of this city that is so common throughout its length and breadth.

SILVER AND MEXICAN PROSPERITY.

Some of our bimetallic friends now announce that the business men of Mexico are very much pleased with the recent slump in the price of silver, because they foresee that it will discourage importations and tend to foster native industries. Under the benign influence of steadily declining value in their currency they look forward to a career of development like that of the United States.

This is sad nonsense, and we very much doubt that any considerable number of successful business men in Mexico have any such views of the present or the future. For a country on a silver basis the only hope of prosperity, so far as prosperity is determined by the price of silver, is either a stable commercial ratio with gold or a steady appreciation of silver, and of the two the former would probably be the most advantageous. An importer who knows just what he has to pay for his goods in gold and what he can get for them in silver, can make his calculations accordingly. It is the relatively sudden changes that confuse his calculations, make his ventures risky, and discourage enterprise. It is stability in the currency, and so in the exchanges so far as the currency affects them, that all business men seek instinctively and by which they really profit. And the one merit of the gold standard is that it is relatively the most stable.

BEAUTY AND BUSINESS.

For a good many years, whenever any complaint was made of any sluttish practice that was allowed to go on in New York, the ready answer on the part of those who committed the offense or profited by it has been that "New York was a business city." Therefore any atrocity that might happen to be an incident of anybody's business was to be tolerated. That was the plea under which, before Col. WARING'S time, truck owners were allowed to store their vehicles in the public streets. It is the plea under which storekeepers were allowed to fill the streets with the flying litter of their packing. It is the plea under which in some parts of the city storekeepers are still allowed to occupy the public sidewalks with their private business, and in some cases to drive pedestrians into the roadway because trucks receiving or delivering goods are backed across the sidewalks.

Now, the fact is that it is just because New York is a business city that it behooves New York to make itself tidy and by so doing to make itself attractive to strangers. There are cities of which the main business, that to which the other businesses are incidental and accessory, is precisely that of being agreeable places to visit. That is the main business of Paris, for a most conspicuous example, since the situation of Paris is not at all designated by nature as that of a great capital. In our own country, Washington, which indeed is not a business city, owes a great part of its livelihood to being a pleasant resort. This eminence it owes to the public buildings and the works of public art which adorn it, but also to the fact that for a good many years it has been a very well kept city.

The merchants of New York are just now making a special and concerted effort to retain or reclaim what they esteem New York's just proportion of the trade of the United States. They will find the attractiveness of the city to visitors is a distinct addition to whatever strictly commercial advantages they may be able to offer their customers. Leaving the National capital out of the comparison, New York doubtless already offers more inducements to a visit from mere pleasure seekers than any other American city, and this by reason of its combination of more of the requirements of a metropolis than are to be found together elsewhere. In cases where the strictly commercial considerations are nearly or quite evenly balanced, this consideration will be controlling. The country merchant will do his trading, other things being equal, in the city which offers to him and to his family the pleasantest sojourn.

Few or none of the institutions which make a city a metropolis, a home of the arts as well as a market, have been founded or are maintained on business grounds. But none the less they have a distinct business value. The mercantile community of New York does not as a rule take much interest in the proceedings of its associated artists, in such questions as the situation of a projected public monument or the design and arrangement of the buildings that are to be erected in a public park. Yet in fact upon the right determination of such questions depends in no small degree the mercantile prosperity of the city, since they are questions whether the attractiveness of the city shall be diminished or enhanced. The business men of New York ought to understand that it is for their interest that the associated artists are working, and to sustain them accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some of the Canadian papers are uttering fierce protests because our Minister to England has caused to be printed on his official stationery the words "American Embassy." The sons of the Snow Lady declare that they, too, to say nothing of divers millions living south of the Rio Grande, are just as much "Americans" as the residents of the United States, and they more than hint that any attempt to appropriate the name for our exclusive use is a piece of intolerable impertinence. What nonsense! Mention the word "home" to a typical Canadian, and he thinks and speaks of England. So he isn't an American at all, but merely a tourist. As for the folks down to the southward, perhaps in a few years the Mexicans will become real Americans, but there is nobody else to lay serious claim to the title. They are on the New World, not of it.

—Comment, astonished or indignant, on the state of affairs in the coal region, which was depicted by a clerical contributor to The Independent, continues to reach us from people who have other information than that to be obtained from the Presidents and Superintendents of mining companies. None of these commentators, it is not very surprising to see, finds in the beautiful picture drawn by The Independent any likeness at all to reality. The miners, they say, do not roll in wealth, but struggle with the grimmest sort of poverty, and their work—when they have any—instead of being the next thing to play, is a desperate battle in the dark, with dangers so numerous and so great that death by starvation is about the only alternative not preferable to it. In the Hocking Valley, for instance, where most of the coal is mined by machinery, each miner had last year an average of 132 days of employment, and the average production was 4,940 tons per man. At the rate of wages paid, the miner earned in the whole year just $455.40, or $37.78 per month, on which to support himself and his family. Men doing subordinate work in the Hocking Valley mines brought the average earnings there for the year down to $20.05 per month. The coal mines of Ohio gave employment to 17,220 pick miners in 1896, which is 1,425 less than had work the year before, and an average of their earnings for the year was $18.46 a month. Forced to spend this money for the rent of a house owned by the company, and for food supplied by the company store, it is indeed wonderful that the miner goes on strike as much as he does—wonderful because one would expect him to have energy enough to die quietly of hunger. A recent visitor to Spring Valley, Ill., found that in the past year there the wages of a miner who had worked every day he could amounted to $280, but the State Labor Commission says that the average for the whole State was $155. On this wage the Italian miners lay up money, but they live like animals to do it.

—New York's colored politicians, while moved by exactly the same impulses that characterize their white brethren of the same relative status, manifest a frankness which the latter are too wise, or, at least, too cautious, to show. Members of the colored organization that calls itself the Sons of New York did not hesitate to applaud a speaker who, in turn, did not hesitate to assert that "we are out for some Republican spoils, as well as for some Republican principles." The declaration was one calculated to awaken sympathy in Tammany Hall, or at a gathering of Platt men, but it would not be made nowadays in either place. The white politician, however mechanical, has learned that it is safer to do some things than to say them.

—What seemed to be a United States gold piece worth $4 was presented for criticism and explanation the other day at the window of a Cincinnati bank, but except for an expression of the opinion that the coin was genuine, no information about it could be obtained from the bank's officials. Then the problem was submitted to the Treasury authorities at Washington, and they at once solved it. This $4 gold piece is one of about 450 of the same kind that were coined in 1879 as the result of a scheme invented by Congressman WILLIAM W. HUBBELL. He thought it would be a good idea to have not gold dollars and silver dollars, but dollars of both silver and gold, or "goloid" dollars, as he called them, and after much importunity by him the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures made a favorable report on the plans, and the proposition to coin a limited number of such pieces was put in the form of a joint resolution, and passed by both houses. The first "goloid" dollar contained one part of gold and twenty-four of silver, nine-tenths fine, and weighed 258 grains. Then, in 1879, some "goloid" metric dollars were made, containing one part of gold, sixteen and a tenth of silver, and one and nine-tenths of copper. The $4 piece of 1879 belongs to the same series. On the face of it, around the outer edge, are the words: "United States of America." Underneath, in small type, is "E pluribus unum." In the centre is a star bearing the following: "One Stella, 400 cents." Underneath the star, in small letters, are the words: "Deo est Gloria." On the obverse side, in the centre, is a head of the Goddess of Liberty. Above this, on the outer edge, are thirteen small stars. Between the stars are the following letters and figures: 6, G, 3, S, 7, G, R, A, M, S. Underneath the head is the date. The pieces were never legal tender. Only a limited number were struck off, and these did not get into general circulation. The joint resolution provided that members of Congress who so desired could purchase samples of the new coins at about cost price, and the greater part of the issue was thus bought in. The experiment was abandoned before the attention of the public was called to it, and now, whenever one of the pieces turns up, there is always a bombardment of the Treasury with questions about it.

PERSONAL.

—Writing in The Saturday Review on the work of JEAN INGELOW, ARTHUR SYMONS makes the neat distinction that she was a poetess, and not, like CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, "a poet among poets, womanly, but not feminine." "Where JEAN INGELOW is nearest to success," says Mr. SYMONS, "that is, in her lyrics, there are moments when she seems to be about to say something quite fresh, whose saying would be poetry; some ingenuous word which she often came so near to saying. But the word is never said, only something is said about it." People who deny that the word "poetess" has any excuse for existence will now have to admit that a real use has at last been found for it.

—Another smart characterization which appears in The Saturday Review deals with Secretary SHERMAN, the motive for it being, of course, the sealing letter to which, as is now known, the old gentleman's only contribution was his signature. "After forty-three years of assiduous munching in the nose-bag of Federal patronage at home," writes the genial British critic, "JOHN SHERMAN at last gets his name mentioned abroad. A Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs who can address to a friendly nation an official message so full of clownish insolence that even the barber's shops of his native land shrink from indorsing it, and then deny that any such message has been written on the very eve of its publication, might arouse the curiosity of an even more phlegmatic people than the British." So thoroughly was the curiosity of The Saturday Review man aroused that he has been looking through the multitudinous pages of Secretary SHERMAN'S published memoirs, and there he has found recorded an incident of a visit to England made by the American statesman in 1859, which illustrates, the critic thinks, the sort of thing that still passes in the United States for "diplomacy." Here is the incident in the Secretary's own words: "We landed safely at Southampton, and our party went to a hotel. We seemed to overcrowd the capacity of the place. One of our passengers, a young gentleman from Baltimore, said to me he would drive out those Englishmen who were quietly enjoying themselves in the waiting room. He had been a quiet, gentlemanly passenger, but he changed his tone and manner, was bolsterous in his talk and rather rude. One by one the Englishmen departed, slamming the door after them, casting a sour look at their persecutor, but he was not disturbed until the coast was clear, and then quieting down in his usual manner he said he knew these Englishmen, and thought he would give them a chance to abuse the d—d Americans. After long waiting we had a good supper."

—Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S voice is still for war, or at least for preparation for it, which some people think is much the same thing. He regards our present navy as only "a beginning," and tells the enthusiastic youth in the Naval Reserve that "there must be more battleships, more torpedo boats, and more officers and men before this country can claim the position in the world to which she is entitled." A recent experience of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S might have convinced him that fighting for an object is not always the most effective method of obtaining it. He may reply that fighting is better than plotting, but as a matter of fact there are other alternatives in what assumes to be an age of reason.

—Entire disbelief is expressed at Philadelphia in the story recently telegraphed from London about the intention of certain recently discovered heirs, or would-be heirs, of STEPHEN GIRARD, to contest the right of the institution to which he left his fortune longer to enjoy the use of it. Gen. LOUIS WAGNER of the Board of City Trusts, when questioned on the subject, said that such reports started about once every five years, but they had never come to anything, and in his opinion, never would. The validity of GIRARD'S will has already been passed upon more than once, the first important decision being by the United States Supreme Court. It was written by Justice STORY, and was against the claimants, who were represented by DANIEL WEBSTER, while the rights of the city were defended by JOHN SERGEANT and HORACE BINNEY. "In another suit," says Gen. WAGNER, "the heirs did recover a portion of the estate because of the peculiarities of the then law of Pennsylvania. After making the original will the testator added a codicil bequeathing other property, secured after the will was made, to the purposes in the trust, and a second codicil gave all he might die possessed of to the purposes named in the will. The courts held that a man could not bequeath what he was not possessed of at the time of his death, and so the heirs secured two or three tracts of coal land, and several more of timber in Schuylkill County. This decision led to an amendment of the law. The land which reverted to the heirs was purchased by STEPHEN GIRARD after making the last codicil to the will. Not only do we know all the heirs, but several of them living in this city contributed to the cost of the erection of the monument to GIRARD which stands on the City Hall pavement. Now, under no circumstances could the estate revert to the heirs, for should the city fail in its trust the courts would simply appoint new trustees, and the trust itself would continue. There need be no fear that Girard College will ever cease to do its beneficent work."

COLUMBIA'S NEW BUILDINGS.

A Correspondent Says that They Are Barracks Devoid of Beauty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have at all times stood up manfully for the City of New York; you have defended her against egotists, spoilsmen, and defamers; you have sharply censured those who marred her beauty through ignorance or rapacity, and you have invariably supported every enterprise which aimed to raise her to a higher rank among the cities of every land.

You severely criticised the Park Commissioners when they failed to protect or enhance the beauty of the scenery intrusted to them, and you sharply reproved Gen. Collis when he proposed to turn part of the Central Park into a military parade ground.

What is the reason that you have no word of disapproval for the Trustees of Columbia University, who have covered the finest plot of ground on Manhattan Island with a number of barracks devoid of beauty, instead of erecting a building the style of which would proclaim it to be a worthy shrine for art and science?

Economy certainly cannot be pleaded as an excuse for saddling New York with a lot of mean houses, while other great cities honor themselves by building universities of great architectural beauty, for the reason that a fine wall does not require more bricks than an ugly one.

A rare opportunity has been sadly neglected, and we cannot escape the stigma of barbarism unless the Trustees of the City College and those of the University of New York manifest in planning their buildings better taste and greater respect for their respective institutions, and also a higher regard for the dignity of the City of New York. W.

New York, July 30, 1897.

A Word to John Codman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I am not mistaken John Codman was formerly a stanch Republican, then became a "Half-Breed," and from that chrysalis state emerged a Mugwump, and finally left that soft-shell period to become a full-fledged Democrat, in which he now poses.

The true inwardness of the present uprising of his Ebenezer is the nauseating fact that, notwithstanding the beautiful theories of ruin under a protective tariff, to which he had devoted an able pen for years past, the country now has a bright prospect of immediate prosperity under the "roobing" tariff developed by the late Congress, and the full fruition of the hopes of believers in protection seem about to materialize.

The vials of wrath of every philanthropic free trader like John Codman are full of vituperation for the wreckers of cherished schemes for the advancement of civilization through the channels of free trade. It is right hard to kick against the pricks.

A. T. THOMAS.

Grand Central Station, New York, July 31, 1897.

ASBURY PARK AND ITS BEACH.

Fear that the New Jersey Resort May Take on Coney Island Ways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement printed in some of your contemporaries that J. A. Bradley was tired of resisting the steady encroachments of Father Neptune, and after making the necessary repairs of his boardwalk, would turn it over to the Trustees of the city, serves to recall his services in building up this "Borough of Asbury Park," and it also serves to suggest what may be the future of the beach walk when its present owner no longer controls it.

There is no occasion, nor could you afford space, for traversing Mr. Bradley's services to this community. They are simply incalculable. If we have not another Coney Island here, with a McKane gang; if we have not the splendid beach walk monopolized by a five-cent railway and by all sorts of shows, many of them of a very questionable character, if this place offers no temptations to bummers, to the sensual and vile, and if public life and property here are safe night and day as in any isolated New England village, this community has Mr. Bradley to thank for it.

There is, therefore, a natural fear that, when Mr. Bradley retires, all this may be changed. It is very difficult to tie up property in law under restrictions that may not at some time be dissipated. But beyond this, to give Trustees a free hand in this matter would naturally be to put before them the temptation to get all the money possible out of the beach, and this suggestion is already in the air. That is to say, booths and questionable places of entertainment would be licensed on the beach. In this way quite a handsome revenue would be secured, and the splendid two-mile boardwalk would cease to be the enjoyable and safe resort it now is.

In order to preserve the beach and walk for public use as now, Mr. Bradley offers to sell the beach and walk at a very low price under restrictions which will continue to reserve them to the free use of the public. But there is an alternative—the board can acquire the beach front under condemnation proceedings, and when they have obtained it in this way they will make their own rules. These may or may not give us another Coney Island "Plaisance," but the possibility certainly exists.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that public spirit and interest in public morals will induce such an expression of public opinion as shall induce the Board of Trustees to secure this property as a trust and keep it as it is now kept, free to the public, but with no room for the company of the drunkard, the sensualist, or the malevolent. As it is now managed, it is one of the most delightful as it is one of the safest of resorts for Summer pleasure to be found anywhere.

Let me add the expression of my surprise that property owners and those interested in the welfare of this place do not see what the future may bring them if this question of the management of the beach is left to settle itself. When—if ever—we have a Coney Island "Plaisance" and a pier for the crowds of the average Sunday excursionists, the peace and quiet which if not the safety of the place will be gone forever.

MARSHAL H. BRIGHT.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 31, 1897.

Vivisection Worse than Useless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of July 29 an article which, under the heading "Against Vivisection," stated that no good had come from vivisectional experiments, and that none could reasonably be expected.

I think we may safely go further than this, and say that much evil has resulted from vivisection.

The Lancet of May 22 says: "The successful inoculation of cancerous tissue in animals has been accomplished, and experimental grafting in man has also succeeded."

The British Medical Journal for June 12, 1897, says: "The authors have also experimented on the effect of the extract on diabetes artificially produced in various ways, both in men and animals."

Sir Charles Bell, on "The Nervous System," said: "The opening of living animals has done more to perpetuate error than to enforce the just views taken from anatomy and the natural sciences."

Prof. Lawson Tait, F. R. C. S., foremost abdominal surgeon of England, said: "In the art of surgery, the practice of vivisection has done nothing but wrong."

From these facts and these quotations, should we not gather that vivisection is worse than useless? A. MORRIS.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 31, 1897.

NUGGETS.

The Wise Physician.

Watts—Is Dr. Pilze as good a physician as Dr. Rowless?

Potts—I don't know, but I know Bowless doesn't think so. He always turns his practice over to Pilze when he is called out of town for any length of time.—Indianapolis Journal.

Would Give Cheerfully.

"You've got an awful cold, Smithers. Why don't you go to a doctor and get him to give you something for it?"

"Give me something for it? Man, he can have it for nothing and welcome."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Old Form of It.

Professor in class of English literature—What is the meaning of the Shakespearean phrase, "Go to"?

Bright Boston Girl—Oh, that is only the sixteenth century's expression of the modern "Come off."—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

The Essence of Hospitality.

Pat—O'im thot thirsty thot if Oi had a bucket av beer, shure Oi'd dhrink th' whole av it, barrin' th' sup Oi'd lave fer yez, Moike.

Mike—Faith, an' Oi'd think yez cud afford to lave me th' half av it, seein' there's no chance of yez hovin' thot same bucketful, Pat.—Judge.

By the Roadside.

"The trouble with your machine," said the scoffer in the buggy, "probably is that it was tired when you started out."

"Yes, Sir," answered the cyclist by the roadside, still plying his air pump vigorously; "but it's getting its second wind."—Chicago Tribune.

THE DEAD WIFE.

Alfred Ellison in Chicago Record.

Over the sea the ships
Into the harbor come;
And I listen in vain for the lisp of lips
That I know are hushed and dumb.
Above are the silent stars,
Below is the solemn sea,
And a ship goes out from the harbor bars
That never returns to me.

Under the vines and the pines
A little mound was made,
And under the pines and twining vines
She slumbered unafraid.
They buried the queen of her race—
My heart and my sweetheart away.
Not whiter the folds of the snow-white lace
Than her folded hands that day.

Above are the silent stars;
And I walk the sands alone,
And a moan comes up from the harbor bars
Like an echo of my own.
Here is the spot where we stood,
And looked on the sounding sea!
How could I know that to-night she would
Be only a memory?

The prattle of childish lips;
The thrill of a tone like hers;
The stars and the sea and the ships—
These are my comforters.
The smile and the old caress;
The look and the low replies;
And a soul full of infinite tenderness—
These are my memories.

DISTURBANCES IN INDIA

Reinforcements of Sikhs Arrive By Forced March in Dargia With Munitions.

RELIEF FOR FORT CHAKDARA

Tribesmen Sending Forward Relays to Block the Road from Rawalpindi—Reconnoitering Column of the British Attacked and Pursued.

SIMLA, Aug. 1.—Dispatches to the Government show that reinforcements with abundant supplies of ammunition arrived at Dargai at noon to-day.

The march was forced and very rapid and nineteen Sikhs died from sunstroke on the way.

Col. Reid, with large reinforcements, has reached Camp Malakand.

In consequence of the rapid spread of the revolt, from 12,000 to 15,000 natives now being under arms, the Government has ordered the reserve brigade to assemble under the command of Col. Woodhouse.

The British regiments will await events at Rawalpindi and the native regiments at Mardan. The staff will remain for the present at Nowshera.

Gen. Blood, with every available man, will start to-morrow for the relief of Fort Chakdara, and the garrison has been informed of his intention by heliograph. Heavy fighting is expected at Amandara.

Fort Chakdara is strong enough to resist any attack, and it has a good supply of ammunition. The only fear is that the garrison may become exhausted by constant fighting.

The tribesmen are sending forward fresh relays continually. The reconnoitering column yesterday found the enemy in great force blocking the road to Chakdara. During the fighting a hundred of the enemy were killed, and the British had fourteen wounded, among them Capt. Baldwin, who was severely wounded, and Lieut. Keyes, who received a slight wound.

The enemy followed the retiring column and attacked the camp in a half-hearted manner, being easily repulsed by the garrison.

SERIOUS BATTLES IN AFRICA.

Langeborg Rebels Defeated by the British—Positions Captured—General Surrender Expected.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 1.—Serious fighting took place on Friday in the Langeborg district.

The British loss was trifling. The enemy's position in the Gamaslep Valley was captured, and the rebels fell back in confusion toward Twaalekloof.

The Government troops have captured all the enemy's positions north of Twaiskloof. Among the British losses were Sergt. Hall and Sergt. Mercer, who were killed.

Chief Lukajantjes, who led the rebels, was killed, with many of his followers.

A general surrender of the rebels is expected.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GAZALAND.

Portuguese Troops Defeat 7,000 Native Rebels in East Africa.

LISBON, Aug. 1.—Official dispatches from Lourenzo Marquez, South Africa, confirm the reports of recent fighting between the Government troops and rebellious natives in Gazaland.

The battle took place on July 21 near Chimbula, capital of Gazaland. The Governor of Portuguese East Africa, Col. Alvequerque, with a small Portuguese force, routed 7,000 rebels.

The Portuguese losses were two killed and ten wounded. The natives lost 300.

ALLEGED PORTUGUESE REVERSES.

Natives Declare that Not One Is Left Alive in the Bilemi District.

LONDON Aug. 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Cape Town says a report has reached there that the Portuguese have been badly routed in the Bilemi district, north of Delagoa Bay. The natives declare that not a Portuguese is left alive.

MAULVI GETS TWELVE MONTHS.

He Insulted the Queen at a Meeting of Moslems.

SIMLA, Aug. 1.—Maulvi Sidayat Rasoul, who was recently arrested at Lucknow on the charge of insulting Queen Victoria and the British Government at a meeting of Mohammedans, called to congratulate the Sultan on his victories over Greece, on which occasion Maulvi told the assembly that "but for the Sultan's forbearance the old woman's ribs would have been broken years ago," has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

The Government offered to accept sureties for his good behavior in lieu of imprisonment, but he could not produce them.

DERVISHES DEFEAT THE JAALINS.

Losses on Both Sides Large—Khalifa's Troops Occupy Motomneh.

CAIRO, Aug. 1.—The Egyptian Intelligence Department has received word of heavy tribal fighting up the Nile between the dervishes and the Jaalins. The dervishes, under one of the Generals of the Khalifa, defeated the Jaalins in a pitched battle and occupied Motomneh on July 1.

The losses on both sides were very large. The Jaalins are said to have lost 2,000 killed.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Tewfik Pasha Causes Further Delay—Sultan's New Naval Commission—Reconstruction Planned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.—The Peace Conference held a three hours' session yesterday, and the result is a further postponement of the actual signature of the peace preliminaries.

The Ambassadors presented the remaining sections of the draft, including those providing for a limited control of Greek finances, and a new article defining the time and method of evacuating Thessaly.

Tewfik Pasha, in turn, true to his well-worn methods of delay, presented a series of amendments to all the articles previously suggested. This will cause further discussion.

The Sultan has instituted a new Naval Commission, with himself as President, to project a scheme for the reconstruction of the Turkish Navy in accordance with modern ideas.

SERVIAN FRONTIER ATTACKED.

Tewfik Pasha May Be Made to Explain —Belief in a Conspiracy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.—The incursions of the Albanians, who attacked almost simultaneously seven Servian frontier blockhouses along the stretch of frontier between Madliza and Rashka, have led the Servian Government to make a formal protest to the powers, and it is believed that this is part of an organized plan to provoke Servia.

The matter is being discussed by the Ambassadors in conference with a view of getting an explanation from Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FRESH TROUBLE IN CRETE.

Ismail Bey Defies the Admirals Who Will Resist a Turkish Landing.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Aug. 1.—The foreign Admirals held a conference on Thursday last and decided to oppose by force the landing of any additional Turkish troops.

In reply to their notification to that effect, Ismail Bey said he could not accept such a decision.

It is believed that fresh trouble is brewing.

Armenian Revolutionists to Move.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.—Word has been received here from Van, the capital of the Vilayet of Van, Armenia, that Armenian revolutionists are preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY.

England's Protectionist Proclivities Commented on by the Teutonic Press—No Fears Entertained.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The Kreuz Zeitung says that the denunciation of the commercial treaty with the German Zollverein is Great Britain's first step toward the protectionist system, and adds:

"But there is no ground for serious alarm, because she has her carrying trades to protect and retaliation to fear. Moreover, if a one-sided preference be shown, Canada might provoke a conflict with the United States."

The National Zeitung says that Great Britain is herself the nation most interested in the conclusion of a new treaty, and that Germany may gain much by skillful, cold-blooded diplomacy.

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"So far as Germany's relations to England are concerned, it is a matter of indifference whether we have a treaty or not."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"Great Britain's intention to join the mother country and the colonies in a customs union will not induce her to restrict British trade with Germany any further than is necessary to attain this object."

The Tageblatt, the Vossische Zeitung, and the National Zeitung all agree that it is quite out of the question for England to adopt protection.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The denunciation by Great Britain of the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany is the chief theme of discussion in the European newspapers.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is the first triumph of free trade on a great and imperial scale. It is a curious irony of fate that it should be the work of a Ministry permeated by the fallacies of protection."

Discussing the effect of Great Britain's action upon the United States and Germany, The Chronicle expresses the opinion that the former will certainly not be the gainer, while Canada cannot lose by the termination of affairs, adding "nor is it likely that Germany's natural wrath will last long."

Other papers express similar opinions. All are agreed that a great step has been taken which will bring England nothing but gain. It has been a long time since an important act of Government has met with such universal approval in Great Britain.

The chief Belgian organs receive the announcement without protest. Belgium annually exports to England £3,000,000 more than she imports. It is not likely, therefore, that the Government will place any obstacles in the way of the proposed new treaty.

The French press displays undisguised satisfaction at the prospect of a tariff war between England and Germany, a conflict from which it cannot but derive some advantage.

The Journal des Debats is anxious to know whether England is about to return to a protective policy.

M. Méline's paper, La République Française, regards Great Britain's act as a corroboration of the soundness of the principles of protection and predicts a general rise of European tariffs against British and colonial products.

The German papers, on the contrary, maintain comparative calm, with the exception of a few of the Extremist order. Greater anxiety is felt as to the possible action of British colonies in favoring a protection policy with reference to sugar, in which Germany is strongly interested.

The Liberal papers accuse the Agrarians of being largely responsible for "this blow at German trade."

Anglo-Belgian Treaty Denounced.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1.—The Moniteur officially announces the fact that Great Britain has denounced the commercial treaty with Belgium, but adds that the British Government has intimated its readiness to negotiate a new treaty.

FLOODS IN UPPER AUSTRIA.

Stone Bridge Damaged at Linz—Royalty Detained.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—There is no abatement of the floods in Western and Upper Austria. The Danube continues to rise and the danger is very great. At Linz, 100 miles west of Vienna, and at Mauthausen, enormous damage has been done to property. A heavy stone bridge at Linz has been partly demolished.

A cloudburst is reported from Budweis, Bohemia, on the Moldau, and there has been extensive flooding in the outskirts of Prague, a fashionable watering place on the Traun.

The visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Baden and the proposed journey of King Alexander of Servia from Belgrade to Vienna have been stopped by the floods.

Canada's Premier a Grand Officer.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has been appointed a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

DEATH IN AN ARIZONA DESERT.

M. E. Anderson of New York Perishes —His Wife Nearly Dead.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Aug. 1.—M. E. Anderson, a New York broker, died from thirst and exposure in the desert north of Phoenix on Friday night and his wife lies at a farmhouse near this city in a critical condition. The couple had started to visit their son on Cave Creek, thirty miles north of here, and missing the road, drove aimlessly about the desert.

A passing teamster saw the crooked tracks and followed them several miles, finding the couple just in time to save the woman's life. Anderson was too far gone to drink the water the teamster offered.

Six months ago Anderson left the Welles House, on Clinton Street, Brooklyn, telling his friends there that he was going to his son's stock farm near Phoenix, Arizona. He was in bad health and hoped that the trip would help him to recover.

Anderson's letters home were encouraging, and spoke of the writer's returning health and the benefits of the Arizona climate.

ASSAULTED WITH A SLUNGSHOT.

Two Hungarians Arrested on a Charge of Attempted Robbery.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Joseph Bobles, twenty-three years old, of 44 Clinton Street, and Andrew Berrin, forty-three years of age, of 57 Clinton Street, both Hungarians, were arrested this morning and later committed for the Grand Jury on a charge of assault.

They are alleged to have assaulted Edward Livingston of 124 Hawthorne Avenue early this morning. They demanded his money, but he refused to give it up, and he was struck on the head with a slungshot. He was left unconscious in the gutter. When arrested Bobles had a slungshot in his possession.

HOMING PIGEON'S FAST FLIGHT.

From New Orleans, La., to Mishawaka, Ind., in Seventy-five and One-Half Hours.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Aug. 1.—The carrier pigeon Pedro, owned by Secretary Peter Tullens of the Mishawaka Homing Club, which was liberated at New Orleans at 9 o'clock A. M. Thursday, arrived at the loft here at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The racer came in three hours ahead of expectations. His appearance was greeted with considerable demonstration here, and the liberation at New Orleans was witnessed by several thousand persons.

WILLIAM J. MALLMAN DEAD.

Prominent Wisconsin Politician Stricken with Apoplexy—Body Lies in the Street All Night.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Aug. 1.—William J. Mallman, a well-known business man and Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was found dead on the street this morning. While walking to his home he was stricken with apoplexy.

His body lay in the driving rain all night, and when found this morning was hardly recognizable.

He was the Presidential elector from this district in 1896.

$10,000 Fire in Butte, Montana.

BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 1.—The ore bins and ore chute of the Boston and Montana's Leon shaft were destroyed by fire this morning. The company's loss will be about $10,000.

TARIFF OF CONSULAR FEES

Charges for Certification of Invoices and Other Services to be in Effect Oct. 1.

ADVANCES IN MANY ITEMS

Changes That Will Increase the Incomes of Some Officials—Possible Mr. Olney's Order to Consuls in England May Be Abolished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Owing to a variety of causes, the recent order in regard to the tariff of fees to be charged by consular officers of the United States seems to have been misunderstood. The new tariff does not take effect until Oct. 1. Like the tariff made out by the former Administration, the new one provides that all fees must be paid in gold or its equivalent. Several useless paragraphs in the old tariff which show that American vessels are exempt from the payment of official fees are dropped out, and the exemption is noted in a paragraph of instruction.

The present tariff consists of 107 items, exclusive of notarial fees. The list has been reduced in the new tariff to 31 official fees and 6 stated notarial fees. The fee for certificates of invoices, including the declaration in triplicate or duplicate, remains at $2.50, as now. There has been no change in the charge of $1 for extra certificate. Certificate of disinfection remains at $2.50, and landing certificates at $2.50. The charge for sealing cars, hitherto applied in the tariff upon cars coming from Canada, is now applied also to cars coming from Mexico, and the charge for certification is increased from 25 cents to $1 for each manifest. This includes the sealing of the car, vessel, bale, barrel, box, or package.

There is no change in the tariff for taking into possession the personal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of a consulate. Oaths required to be made by or for pensioners in the execution of their pension vouchers are to be administered free.

There has been an advance in the price of "protections" in Morocco. The highest charge of $2 is retained, but "semsars" are advanced from $1 to $2, and certificates of employment are advanced $1.50, making a uniform rate of $2 for all three descriptions of papers. Bills of health in duplicate, now charged for at $2.50, are to be $5. A supplemental bill of health is to cost $2.50.

"For receiving and delivering ship's register and papers" there remains the old charge of 1 cent on every registered ton under 1,000, and ½ cent on each ton over 1,000. The charge for shipping or discharging seamen is advanced from $1 to $2. The authentification of copies of protests or other necessaries for vessels or seamen not otherwise provided for is advanced from $1 to $2. Preparation for vessels or seamen of certain papers described in consular regulations is unchanged at $2. Nearly all the other services for seamen for which there are scheduled charges remain as now.

There have been some sharp advances in the notarial fees, fees which the Consuls are not required to account for to the Government, but may put in their own pockets. The fees now in vogue are those permitted for similar services in the District of Columbia. For administering an oath the Consul may now charge 15 cents. The new tariff permits him to charge $2 for that service. For administering oath and preparing passport application, now regarded as a subject for official fee, the Consul may for his own benefit charge $1, the fee being the same, but the destination of it private instead of public.

For acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney the Consul is now privileged to charge a fee of 50 cents. After Oct. 1 he may charge $2 for the same service.

For certifying to the official character of a foreign notary or other official, a provision not in the old regulations, the Consul may charge $2. Under the existing tariff it costs for the authentification of each list or manifest of immigrants, with the oaths of master and surgeon attached, up to ten, 25 cents, and for each list above ten 10 cents. This fee now goes to the Government, but after Oct. 1 it is to go to the Consul, and the fee is increased to $1 in each instance. A line of the tariff sheet also announces that fees for taking depositions, executing judicial commissions, and other unofficial business are subject to agreement with the parties in interest.

It is explained at the Department of State that the unofficial fees permitted by the last Administration were too low according to the experience of other countries having consular officers. The new schedule, it is said, is arranged upon about the basis adopted by other countries for similar officers and services. The British Government requires its Consuls to turn over one-fifth of the amounts collected in unofficial fees, thus giving the Consul four-fifths, but getting the benefit of a record of the amount of unofficial fees collected. Germany does not permit the Consul to retain any fees, official or unofficial.

The President has not yet revoked the order of Secretary Olney of the last Administration concerning the abolition of certain fees for Consuls. It has been the practice in England and other parts of the United Kingdom to have oaths to manifests administered by British citizens who have collected the fees and handed them over to the Consuls. The fees for administering oaths to manifests have comprised a large part of the added income. In some of the leading consular offices in Great Britain, and have also constituted a considerable tax on commerce. At the Department of State it is said that this particular order has "not yet been revoked. That suggests the probability that it may yet be revoked. Every Consul to Great Britain is anxious that the revocation of the order should come quickly.

CONSULAR FEES NOT POPULAR.

Importers Say that These Petty Charges Are Annoying.

In discussing the recent order issued by the State Department in Washington restoring, and in some respects increasing certain fees of the United States Consuls in foreign countries on and after Oct. 1, New York importers are divided in their opinions.

The burden of these Consular fees will fall most heavily upon importers who have no branch offices on the other side of the Atlantic, and who have a large number of small invoices, on each of which the Commissioner's fee is assessed.

One of the important importing houses in the dry goods district is that of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., and Mr. Degener of that firm said yesterday afternoon:

"Except as a matter of principle, I do not think that the existence of these Consular fees amounts to much. It is not nice nor dignified to contemplate that our Government pays its public officers so inadequately that they must charge fees to piece out their income. If the Consuls were properly paid it would be better not to have any fees, but if the Government cannot pay what the places are worth, it is necessary to have the fees. The men who do the work must live and pay their expenses. I do not believe that the restoration of the Consular fees will operate to the disadvantage of importation. This belief is based on my former experience when the fees were in existence. They are a comparatively small matter.

"The main thing, in my opinion, is to so improve the civil service as to guarantee stability of office to a competent man, and pay him in a manner commensurate with the character and importance of his duties. Some of the salaries that the United States Government pays its officers are ridiculously small. Many millions of dollars are thrown away in appropriations—such as wholesale pensions—which do neither the Government nor the people any good, while distinguished men in high positions are underpaid. The pay of a Justice of our Supreme Court is notoriously inadequate, and, in my opinion, it is absurd to pay the President of a great Nation like this only $50,000 a year. Just so long as such a niggardly policy prevails, I suppose that consular fees and other fees will be in vogue."

H. D. Cooper of James F. White & Co. expressed the opinion that it would be little less than an outrage for the Government to restore the Commissioners' invoice fee. He said: "Although these fees are small and almost lost sight of in connection with the great increase in duties, they are nevertheless a burden and an annoyance, and have no adequate justification. The importer is already subjected to too many taxes and annoyances. The Government appears to regard the importer as a foreigner, and, indeed, as an enemy instead of a citizen who is interested in building up trade and anxious to see a development of general prosperity."

Mr. Ulmann of the importing house of Bernhard, Ulmann & Co., Grand Street, said that the Consular fees had very little effect on his business. "The order abolishing these fees took effect last October," he said, "and this is the last of July, and we have scarcely noticed any difference. From that it may be judged how unimportant the matter of Consular fees is to us."

WANTS TO FILL QUAY'S PLACE.

Gov. Hastings Said to be a Candidate for the Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Senator Quay and other minor politicians who have been at Atlantic City for the past few days were stirred to-day by the announcement that Gov. Hastings will come out soon as a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Quay.

The information, it is said, comes from a friend close to the Governor.

Senator Quay admitted having heard of Gov. Hasting's alleged purpose, but said he felt no alarm oper it. As an evidence of his feeling of security of being returned to the Senate, Mr. Quay said he proposed leaving for San Francisco the latter part of September for an extended trip among the Samoan and Solomon group of islands and through Australia, returning about April 1 next year.

Previous to his departure the Senator will spend a few weeks in Florida.

RESCUED FROM LYNCHING.

Sheriff Called to Protect a Man at Greens Farms, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 1.—Luther D. Johnson, a farm hand, aged thirty-nine, narrowly escaped lynching to-day at Green's Farms, for alleged ill treatment of the eight-year-old daughter of John Meacham, a hostler. The girl is in a critical condition.

The affair happened about two weeks ago, but the circumstances connected with it were not made known until last night, and the girl's description of her assailant tallied so closely with that of Johnson that Constable Thomas Quigley took him into custody this afternoon. When the news of his arrest spread a large crowd gathered about the house where he was detained preparatory to taking him to Southport, and threats of lynching were so freely made that word was hastily sent to Sheriff Buckley of this city, who at once repaired to the scene and brought the man here for safety.

MAN KILLED AT RANDOLPH, N. H

Tried to Get into Perley Low Home and Was Shot Dead.

GORHAM, N. H.; Aug. 1.—Norman Dacost, aged about twenty-four years and single, was shot and instantly killed by George A. Staples at the Perley Low place, on the main road, eight miles from the Waumbeck House, in Jefferson, and four miles from the Ravine House, in the Town of Randolph, late Saturday night.

The murder was probably the outcome of long-standing trouble at the farm. Dacost, who was recently released from the jail at Lancaster, tried to get into the house last night. Staples warned him away, and during the trouble Staples picked up a 44-calibre Winchester rifle and fired at Dacost. The Sheriff went from here and brought Staples to this town, where he is locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest to-morrow morning.

CUSHING TRIED HARD TO DIE.

Cleveland Man Cuts His Throat—Leaps from a Hospital Window.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—Thomas Cushing, a molder, aged thirty-three years this afternoon stood before the mirror in his boarding house and cut his throat with a razor. When taken to the operating room on the third floor of a hospital, he made a rush for a window and threw himself out, falling fifty feet to the roof of the engine room. His body crashed through the skylight, struck an iron bar in its descent, and rolled to the floor of the engine room. Cushing is still alive, but it is believed he will die.

CRUSHED BY A CAR.

A Young Woman Directed the Crowd to Lift a Wounded Man.

Every Sunday night at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street is crowded with people waiting for the Lexington Avenue cable cars or the Thirty-fourth Street cross-town cars. Whenever a car arrives there is generally a wild rush and scramble for places.

About 250 people stood jammed there last night about 11 o'clock and were making the usual rushes. At that time there was an arrival of a car on Thirty-fourth Street and an up-town cable car simultaneously. A young man who stood on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street ran to catch a northbound cable car. He did not see the cross-town car, and was struck with full force by the horses. The man was dragged ten feet, and lay crushed and bleeding on the track.

While the crowd stood horrified, a well-dressed young woman stepped forth. "Here," she said calmly to a man, "three or four of you help carry him to the drug store on the corner." Mechanically four men obeyed. The wounded man, already unconscious, was taken to the drug store, and there, until the Bellevue Hospital ambulance arrived, she directed the people what to do.

Dr. Hoyt of the hospital, who attended the man, who was unknown, says his right leg is so crushed and his internal injuries so serious that he will probably die.

EVANGELIST GETS A GUARD

He Had a Permit Which the Police Finally Recognized.

Maxwell P. Johnstone, a street-corner evangelist, was holding a religious service last night on the sidewalk at the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. He was reading the Bible and exhorting, and had the assistance of a woman to start the hymns and distribute tracts.

Roundsman McGinley found that the crowd blocked the sidewalk, and that pedestrians in passing had to step out into the street. He broke up the meeting as a nuisance, notwithstanding the evangelist's protests that they had legal authority to hold the meeting.

Johnstone hurried up to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and exhibited a document signed by the Mayor, granting him permission to preach on the streets. He said Capt. Chapman, on a previous occasion, when one of his meetings was broken up, had recognized this permit as valid. The Sergeant at the desk took a similar view of the case, and sent Johnstone away, accompanied by a patrolman from the station to see that the meeting was not again broken up.

Narrow Escape at Coney Island.

William Wood of 332 Second Street, Brooklyn, employed by Dunham, Buckley & Co. of New York, had a narrow escape from death at Coney Island last night. He was bathing, and had hold of the end of one of the life lines. He was lifted by a breaker and thrown against one of the pillars of the iron pier. He was rendered unconscious, and was being carried out by the waves when Life Guards Knox and Riley went to his rescue. They brought him ashore, and he was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Gillen. He was taken home.

AMERICAN HORSES IN GERMANY.

Difficulties of Transportation Removed—Trade Is Growing.

The horse dealers and breeders of the United States who were unsuccessful in trying to introduce the American horse into Germany a few years ago may now have fewer difficulties to encounter. Many of the dangers of transportation have been overcome, and there is also a growing demand for the American stock.

Some of the ships of the Hamburg and Bremen lines are fitted expressly for this service. The freight has been reduced to about $25 a head, and the man attending the horses is taken over and returned to this country free. The loss on the voyage has been minimized, and is now only 2 to 4 per cent., and the animals are permitted to land without quarantine. In Hamburg they are landed on the wharves, but at Bremen, Bremerhaven, and Nordenhamm, they have to be lightered ashore.

According to a report by Alexander M. Simon, Vice Consul of the United States in Hanover, horses which sell most readily in the German market are thickset, working animals of the Percheron breed, with short, specially heavy legs. Until recently, this variety was mostly imported from Belgium. The home demand there, however, has become so great that horses of full growth are at once bought. The hoofs of the American horses lately imported are pronounced better than those of the Belgian stock.

MINERS AT TURTLE CREEK

Indications that 6,000 Will Be Present at To-day's Big Meeting.

SHERIFF WILL NOT INTERFERE

He Says if They Are Orderly the Men Can Hold Meetings—Manager De Armitt Importuned by Men Willing to Work.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—All roads led to Turtle Creek to-day. Marching miners from all over the district were converging toward Camp Determination, and if all those reported as being on the march reach the scene before morning, there will be at least 6,000 diggers present at the big meeting scheduled for 11 o'clock, at McCrea's School House. The miners expect 8,000 to be on hand.

The Borough of Turtle Creek experienced the liveliest day in its history, with its large transient population of miners and curious visitors, but the day passed without trouble of any kind. Burgess Teats of the borough visited the miners' camp today, and said he had no reason to order the crowd to disband, and as long as peace prevails he will not disturb them.

There was a complete shift in the makeup of the campers to-day. The men from the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio, who have been on guard ever since the big movement against the De Armitt men was inaugurated, during last night for their homes, at Finleyville, Gastonville, Snowden, Whitehall, and Banksville. These same men, after reaching home and recuperating somewhat, have formed new divisions, and are returning to the seat of war, in order to attend the big meeting in force to-morrow. While the old guard was leaving new men were taking their places, and took charge of the watch that is to be kept up until all of the New York and Cleveland men quit work.

Saturday's guard was noticeable for the absence of foreigners. The gathering on watch to-day is just the reverse, and is composed almost entirely of the foreign element, which is much more excitable than the others, and much harder to control. This phase gives to the situation a more serious aspect. Over 1,000 weary strikers were quartered at Camp Determination to-day, and about 100 at Camp Desperation, and about 400 lounged about the hills above and back of Turtle Creek.

When the first batch of 650 marchers arrived on the scene this morning, they were very hungry and clamored for food. There were provisions enough left for 200 men; a grand rush was made for the provision wagon, and the result was many went hungry. About this time Organizer Miller arrived on the scene, and announced that a Pittsburg baker had donated 1,000 loaves of bread, and a grocer had given a dozen cheeses. To prevent another rush, Miller organized a guard, and all were satisfied for the time being. As large donations of food have been promised there is not likely to be a repetition of the scramble.

Among the most prominent visitors at the miners' Turtle Creek camp to-day were Gen. John Little, President, and Joseph Bishop, Secretary, of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration. They are ready to solicit signatures to the uniformity agreement, and were present to get the status of affairs among the strikers. Gen. Little expressed some surprise at the demonstration. He said he had often seen miners on strike in the Buckeye State, but never had seen them assembled under such circumstances. He said he was pleased with the apparent manifestations of peace.

Sheriff Harvey A. Lowrey spent the afternoon in Turtle Creek consulting with his deputies. Chief Deputy James Richards was in the district all night. The Sheriff said he would not interfere with the strikers in holding meetings if they acted in an orderly manner. He will not allow them to go on the property of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, nor will he allow them to be disorderly while marching on the road.

P. B. De Armitt, manager of the Oakhill Mine, said to-day that he had been importuned by men for positions in the mines. He said he had given fifteen of them places and they would go to work in the morning. He added that two men had offered to supply him with fifty good miners to go to work Thursday. He was receiving letters in every mail from miners in various portions of the district asking for places in the New York and Cleveland mines.

Concerning the action of some of his men, he said, they had come to him saying they would be glad to work as soon as the excitement is over. He was emphatic in the statement that if the old men did not return to work soon he had many others who would take their places.

Secretary Warner says the miners' officials have decided to bring an action in equity against Sheriff Lowrey, asking for an injunction to restrain him from executing the provisions of the proclamation. He said the proclamation was in violation of law, and that they would go into court to have that point settled.

"I believe the proclamation is illegal," said Warner, "and we are going to try and find out if the Sheriff has a right to interfere with a peaceable assemblage."

NEW ROCHELLE'S NEW CHURCH.

A Fine Structure of Marble Dedicated by Bishop Farley of This City.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The new church building of the parish of the Blessed Sacrament of which the Rev. Thomas McLaughlin is rector, was dedicated to-day. The Right Rev. Bishop Farley of New York officiated. Twenty-six priests occupied places within the altar inclosure. There was a large attendance, and extra seats were provided in the aisles. The Rev. Father A. A. Linz, Dean of Richmond and Putnam Counties; the Rev. Father Dougherty, and the Rev. Father D. O'Flynn assisted the Bishop.

The Rev. Father Thomas P. McLaughlin, nephew of the rector, and himself rector of the Church of the Transfiguration of New York, preached the sermon. In the evening vespers were sung, and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn preached.

The exterior walls of the building are of marble. It is finished inside with solid oak. There are three large galleries and the windows are all illuminated. The church will seat 1,200 persons and cost $100,000. Father McLaughlin, the rector, is the oldest priest in Westchester County, and one of the oldest in the diocese. In four years and a few months he will celebrate his golden jubilee. He is seventy-one years of age.

The church received some valuable gifts to-day. Mrs. De Lancey Kane presented a handsome set of candelabra, Mrs. Henry Le Barbier an old Spanish painting of the Crucifixion, and Miss Clare de Thaeysdaer and Mrs. Richard Burnett a heavy and valuable carpet for the altar.

The old building, which the present one replaces, was struck by lighting and burned in 1890. The Iselin family offered to erect a new church, but for some reason the rector refused the gift. This caused a considerable stir at the time, and the Iselins, with the Bishop's permission, erected St. Gabriel's Church and presented it to the diocese.

Probably Drowned at Canarsie.

L. F. Bisch of 138 Portland Avenue, Brooklyn; Robert Montague of North Portland Avenue, and William Mooney of 16 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, went out in a boat to swim in Canarsie Bay at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. It is said they were intoxicated. Montague and Mooney threw off their clothes, half a mile from shore, and plunged overboard. Bisch lay down in the boat and went to sleep. Several hours later he woke up and began to look for his companions. They had disappeared. Frantically Bisch rowed back to Canarsie Landing and told a policeman that he feared his companions had been drowned. A searching party was organized and the bay was explored. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mooney was found asleep at Yerks's boathouse on the breakwater. Four boys fishing in a skiff stated that they had picked Mooney up and carried him to the boathouse. Mooney recovered later in the day, but could tell nothing of Montague. Unless he was picked up by a passing vessel he was probably drowned.

Madison Square Roof Garden.

The programme to be given at the Madison Square Roof Garden this evening is as follows: March, "The Scorcher," Rosey; overture, "Il Guarany," Gomez; "La Belle Amazone," Loeschhorn; Kantaka Valse, C. Lamar; Polish dance, Scharwenka; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppé; Largo, Haendel; quartet from "Rigoletto," Verdi; "La Paloma," Yradier; Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 1, Liszt; overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," Nicholai; gavotte, "Little Duchess," Aronson; "Bal Costumé," Rubinstein; march, "Rakoczy," Berlioz.

AN OLD MAN'S SUICIDE.

Sight and Hearing Both Failing, Harvey Hevner Fulfills an Oft-Repeated Threat.

Nearly fifty years ago Harvey Hevner and his wife Sarah were married. He was then twenty-one years old, and she a few years younger. Yesterday he died by his own hand, rather than live longer without sight and hearing.

They had been a most loving couple. Never in all the years of their married life had they quarreled. This Mrs. Hevner said last night between her sobs. The tragic end of her husband has left her broken hearted.

Years ago Hevner kept a store. By hard work and economy he laid by enough to keep them in their old age, and then he sold out his business. Up to within a few months ago their life was unclouded. Mr. Hevner then began to notice that his sight was becoming dim. As his eyes failed deafness came upon him. He grew despondent and spoke of death as preferable to life with such affliction. His wife soothed him, but his threats of suicide became more definite and more frequent.

For several years the old man had slept with a revolver under his pillow. He feared burglars. A week ago Mrs. Hervey took the weapon and hid it in a wardrobe. Yesterday morning she arose at daybreak and prepared breakfast. She supposed that her husband was asleep in the next room. A few minutes later there was the noise of a shot. Half paralyzed with fear, she went to her husband's room. In a kneeling position, as if in prayer, she found him, leaning against the bed, his head resting on the pillow. A stream of blood flowed from a wound in his temple. The still smoking revolver, which he had found in the wardrobe, told the rest of the story. On a small slip of paper beside the bed, scrawled in such a hand as a blind man might write, were the words:

"My affliction was too much. I was a burden. Try and think my death was best."

The shot had been unerring. It startled the other tenants of the building, but when they crowded into the apartment they could give no help. The old man had died instantly.

HIS CLOTHES LOCKED UP.

Then, Richards Alleges, Actor Ferguson Exacted Money from Him.

Steven Ferguson, an actor, living on the Bowery, was arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday, charged with robbery, by John C. Richards of 382 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

Richards said that he went to the island on Saturday, and met Ferguson, and together they wandered around until late at night. Ferguson suggested that Richards spend the night in his room with him. He agreed. Richards says that after he had undressed his host hid his clothes, and, drawing a razor from under his pillow, demanded that he give him all the money that he had.

Richards handed over $2, and spent the rest of the night in a sitting posture in the room. Police Justice Nostrand held Ferguson for further examination.

GALWAY'S MEN AGROUND.

Their Annual Excursion Had Several Exciting Incidents During the Day.

The Galway Men's Patriotic and Benevolent Association held its annual excursion yesterday, and at times during the day the excitement was intense enough for the most exacting Galway man that ever lived. The steamer Crystal Stream, the tug Genesta, and four barges left Pier 3 North River early yesterday afternoon with 3,000 excursionists bound for Union Grove, N. J.

About 4:30 o'clock a number of pickpockets, who had gotten on board, started a sham fight. During this excitement a fine harvest of watches was reaped by the thieves. Michael Forde, Vice President of the association, lost his fine gold watch. The flotilla afterward went around about a mile south of Elizabethport, N. J., and they remained there until the tide lifted them off at 6 o'clock. Then they came home.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Hillhouse.

Thomas Hillhouse, eighty-one years old, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, died yesterday at the home of his son, Thomas C. Hillhouse, 95 High Street, Yonkers. He lived at 73 Park Avenue, New York. He went to Yonkers two weeks ago, being in ill health, with the hope that the change of air might benefit him.

Mr. Hillhouse was born in Albany County March 10, 1816, and came of a well-known New England family. His parents settled in Troy in 1801. A college education was intended for him, but his father died when his son was eighteen years old, and this caused a change in his plans. Mr. Hillhouse was a farmer for ten years, and was at one time an officer of the State Agricultural Society. He was elected to the State Senate in 1859.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Adjutant General by Gov. Morgan. Two hundred thousand troops were sent to the war during his administration. He defeated Lucius Robinson for Controller in 1865. He was renominated, but was defeated by Judge Allen.

In 1870 Mr. Hillhouse was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States by President Grant, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles J. Folger, who became a member of the Court of Appeals. He served twelve years under Secretaries Boutwell, Morrill, Bristow, and Sherman. He organized the Metropolitan Trust Company, and was its President from its organization until his death.

A widow and four children survive him. The children are Misses Margaret and Adelaide Hillhouse of New York City, Mrs. Walter W. Evans of Dobbs Ferry, and Thomas G. Hillhouse of Yonkers.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. JOSIAH P. CARTER, a veteran of the United States Navy, is dead, in Manchester, Mass., after an illness of eight months from a complication of diseases. He was sixty-two years of age. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H. He enlisted in the United States Navy, July 19, 1851, and Feb. 3, 1890, was placed on the retired list, on account of failing health, his last service being that of Inspector at Cramp's ship yard, at Philadelphia. He was twice married, but had no children. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for burial.

WHEATON S. PLUMB, aged sixty-eight years, of Southington, Conn., died suddenly from heart disease at his home yesterday afternoon. He was President of Southington Savings Bank, first Selectman for ten years, Superintendent of the Southington Cutlery Company, and also prominently connected with other local enterprises. He leaves a wife, one son, and a daughter, Mrs. H. W. Terry, of Springfield, Mass.

CLIFFORD PORTER, the well-known turfman and owner of Clifford, Damien, Elusive, and other famous horses, died at his farm, near Lexington, Ky., Saturday night. Mr. Porter was sixty-seven years old.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%) on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
5% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925
(LOAN OF 1885.)

The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having informed us that they will be unable to pay at the present time the coupons due August 1, 1897, on the above Bonds, we are prepared to purchase on and after that date such Coupons at their face value on Bonds which have been deposited with us, and to pay the amount thereof to the holders of trust receipts issued under the agreement of April 10, 1896, for deposited Bonds, on presentation of such receipts at our office, to be stamped with such purchase.

SPEYER & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
5% GOLD BONDS OF 1925
(LOAN OF 1885.)

The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are unable to pay now the Coupons on your Bonds falling due August 1, 1897. If, however, on the application of the Union Trust Company now pending the decision of the Court shall be that your Bonds are entitled to the same lien on the Main Line as the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, then the Receivers will promptly pay these Coupons.

JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

FOR SALE.
$200,000
Michigan Central R'y Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS,
DUE 1940.
TO NET 3½%.
WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE,
11 PINE STREET.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing August 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the McNeal tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly signed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE MASSACHUSetts Benefit Life and the Bay State Association, and also those whose policies have lapsed, are requested to call upon or send their names and full particulars to
A. EDWARD WOODRUFF, Attorney, &c.
Equitable Building, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS, TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MANUFACTURING CONCERN, WITH SUBstantial business prospects, would like to have some one with capital investigate. Address M——, No. 1,201 Times.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Publication by the West Side Bank of the moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown	$96.75
Charles Carew	376.93
Philip Farrelly	80.46
Estate of Catherine O'Neill	69.11
George Moore lumber account	523.61
H. McAleenan	170.98
W. W. Tobey	66.52

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1897.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The week just passed was a test week. Bulls as well as bears were liberal sellers of stocks, on the theory that a reaction was the only possible stock market result of the passage of the Tariff bill. The reactionists exerted every effort to break the market, and they were aided unintentionally by many of the commission houses and bull traders, who, while not anxious for a reaction, were nervous lest one should cut down their profits.

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In the early part of the week some slight success attended the efforts of the bears. But a perusal of the Stock Exchange's quotation list of Saturday shows that for the week stocks had advanced. Despite the heavy selling and the evident disposition of many speculators to wait for lower prices, stocks are higher than they were a week ago. In some few instances, such as Sugar Trust, one or two of the Grangers, and a few of the industrials, where the advance had been largely caused by anticipation of the tariff settlement, quotations are lower. But in the great majority of cases an advance has been scored for the week, and many of these advances have been of consequence.

***

Beyond any doubt, the short interest in the market has been extended. The professional traders are heavily short of stocks. Many of the light-waisted speculators are out of the market. Commission houses are carrying fewer stocks. Altogether, the market is in a much stronger position than it was a week ago.

***

The past week has been productive of nothing for the reactionists except the weakening of their position. Their trump card—the passage of the Tariff bill—has been played, but without the effect they expected. Their aggressiveness—and it was considerable—has produced nothing more than a halting tendency in the market; in fact, it has produced hardly that.

***

In all likelihood, bear activity will be again in evidence during the coming week. In all likelihood, it will meet with no more success than during the past seven days, if as much. The reaction prophets and workers will have no tariff "climax" to base their arguments and operations upon. In fact, they will have nothing upon which to work unless they resort to old practices and manufacture something. They are not above doing this, and it will be strange indeed if they do not bring out rumors of some kind—rumors of crop damage, perhaps be—to further their ends. There were indications on Saturday that this would be their plan. "Unexpected improvement in the condition of Russia's crop and damage to our own" will probably be the burden of bear talk in the near future.

***

But bear inventions will not be as powerful amid the bullish enthusiasm of the present as they have been during the past few years, when all ears were open to bad news and closed to good. Wall Street is confident now, and the calamity howler is not as popular as he was a few months ago. And the reaction preacher will work harder and with less success than ever before.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅛	L. E. & West. pf.	4½
Am. Cotton Oil	2⅞	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2⅞	Manhattan	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Mich. Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	3⅜	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2¼	Mobile & Ohio	3½
Brook. Un. Gas	2¾	Nat. Starch 2d	2¾
Can. Southern	2½	Nat. Lin. Oil	2
Can. Pacific	2⅞	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	2½
Ches. & Ohio	2⅜	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West.	1¼	Nor. Pacific	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅜	Nor. Pac. pf.	3½
Col. & Hock. Coal, all	1	Or. R. & Nav.	1
Consol. Gas	1	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	6¼
Consol. Ice pf.	1½	Or. Short Line	1
Consol. Gas	9½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
Del. & Hud.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1⅜
Detroit Gas Co	2½	Rens. & Sara	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Southern pf.	1⅜
Gen. Electric	1⅜	Stand. R. & T.	1⅜
Ill. Central	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	3⅜
Iowa Central pf.	2¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	8
Lacled'e Gas pf.	1¼	Wabash pf.	1⅜
Lake E. & West	2½	Western Gas	3½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	5½	Consol. Ice	1⅞
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1¾	Des. M. & Fort D.	1½
Brooklyn Un. Gas	1⅞	National Lead	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	Pullman Car	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	5	Rio Gr. Western	2

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	3¾	O. Imp. inc., 1st. installment pd	2⅛
Brook. Union Gas 5s.	1	O. Short Line inc.	4
Col. Mid. 4s	1	O. Short Line inc. B.	1¼
Detroit Gas Co. 5s.	1¼	O. R. & N. con. 4s.	1¼
Det., M. & M., l. g.	1⅛	Peo. & East. 1st	1⅛
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 6s.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1⅝
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1⅞	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 3d.	1⅛	So. Pac. Ariz. 1st	1¾
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	3	Tex. & N. O. con.	1
K. Pac. con., 6s	1⅝	Texas Pacific 1st	1¼
Kan. & Tex. of T. 5s.	3	Third Avenue 5s.	1½
Kings Co. El. 1st.	2	T. St. L. & K. C. 1st, l. g.	1¼
Long I. Ferry 4½s.	4	U. P. ext. & r. 8s.	1
L. & N. 1st S. & N. A.	1	U. P. ext. & r. 8s.	3
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1	Utah Nor. 7s.	1
Mo. Pacific con.	7½	Wabash 2d	1¼
Mobile & Ohio gen.	2½	Wabash deb. B.	2½
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3¼	W. Cen. 1st, t. r.	1½
N. Pacific gen. 3s.	1	Wilkes. & East 1st.	2¾
O. Short Line con.	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s.	1⅛	St. P., M. & M. con	1
Northwest. con	1	6s	1

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last Aug. 1, 1896.
American Cotton Oil	17½	14¾	17	9½
American Cotton Oil pf.	68	64⅜	67⅞	38¾
American District Tel.	27	27	27	..
American Express	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	..
American Spirits Mfg.	14	12¾	13⅜	6
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	32¾	31	32⅝	20
American Sugar Refs.	143¼	135½	138½	104
American Sugar Refs. pf.	113⅝	110½	111¼	98¼
American Tobacco	85	80⅞	82⅝	58½
American Tobacco pf.	112	110½	111	..
Ann Arbor	11	11	11	..
Ann Arbor pf.	32⅜	27½	32¼	..
Atch., Top. & S. F.	14⅜	13	14¼	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	29¼	26	28¾	16⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	¼	¼	¼	..
Baltimore & Ohio	11	9¼	10	16
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf.	3¾	3½	3¾	..
Bay State Gas	14⅜	12⅝	14	18½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	34⅜	31½	33	20⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	119¾	116	119¾	80¾
Brunswick Co.	¾	¾	¾	..
Canada Southern	53¼	50¾	53¼	45
Canadian Pacific	72¼	69⅝	72½	56⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅜	18	20⅜	13¼
Chicago & Alton	157	152¼	157	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	89	86½	88	64½
Chicago Gas Co.	99⅝	96¼	99	52¼
Chi. & Great Western	11¾	9½	11	7⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10⅝	9⅜	10⅜	..
Chi., Ind. & Lou. pf.	28½	26¼	28½	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	88⅞	86¾	87¾	68¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	140⅞	140⅜	141⅞	123
Chicago & Northwestern	117⅜	116¼	117⅜	94⅝
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	162	162	162	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	83¼	80⅞	82	55⅞
Cleve., Cin. Chi. & St. L.	29¾	27¼	28½	23⅜
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅜	18⅝	20⅛	18½
Col. & Hock. C. all in. pd.	5½	4¼	5¼	..
Col., Hock. V. & Tol.	3	2¾	3	16⅛
Col., Hock. V. & Tol. pf.	15	15	15	..
Consol. Ice	40¼	38½	38½	..
Consol. Ice pf.	90½	84	84½	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	179	168½	170	143
Delaware & Hudson	119¾	114¾	117	110¾
Del., Lack. & West.	158¼	157½	157½	150
Denver & Rio Grande	12	11¾	12	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46	44	46¾	41
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	12¾	11½	11½	..
Detroit Gas	31½	28½	31½	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	122½	120	122¼	..
Equitable Gas	200	200	200	..
Erie	16	15⅛	16	13¼
Erie 1st pf.	38	36¾	37½	27
Erie 2d pf.	20¾	20¾	20½	..
Erie Telegraph & Tel.	67½	66½	67½	..
Flint & P. Marquette	10	10	10	..
Flint & P. Marquette pf.	32⅜	31	32¼	..
General Electric	36⅜	33¼	35¼	24
H. B. Claflin Co.	83	81½	81½	..
Illinois Central	102¼	99¾	102	..
Illinois Steel Co.	35	35	35	50
Iowa Central	8¼	7½	8¼	..
Iowa Central pf.	31¼	30	31¼	24
Kansas & Michigan	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	16	16	16	..
Lacled'e Gas	30⅜	29¾	30	19½
Lacled'e Gas pf.	84	82½	84	..
Lake Erie & Western	17⅜	15¼	17⅜	15
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72	68	70¾	61¼
Lake Shore	171	170⅜	171	143¼
Long Island	42	42	42	68
Louisville & Nashville	55⅝	53	55¼	43¾
Manhattan Con	94⅝	92¼	93⅞	88
Metropolitan Traction	112¼	112	112	91
Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..

ended were 7,011,657, and of bonds, $53,189,070, the largest since May, 1895, when the sales of stocks were 8,889,991, and of bonds $78,638,400.

AS TO GOLD IMPORTS.

The London Statist (just received here) says regarding the probability of gold shipments to the United States:

"The idea is entertained that money may become dearer in the Autumn, and that, in fact, large exports of gold may again be witnessed.

"As regards the United States, we would point out that the gold outflow this year is by no means certain, that the capacity of the United States to take gold from us depends upon whether trade in that country greatly improves, and that the signs of trade improvement are still indefinite. The prospect of the United States having large crops for which they may obtain good prices would, under ordinary circumstances, indicate that gold would go, but, on the other hand, the United States during the past three or four months have been buying a large quantity of European goods, to pay for which they are drawing on the favorable trade balance of the Autumn. It may therefore later on be found that the large exports have already been largely paid for by the previous imports.

"Another factor which has to be borne in mind is the plethoric condition of the New York money market. The deposits in the New York banks have risen to the huge total of £122,600,000—a sign that business throughout the country is still in a most depressed condition, and that provincial bankers are compelled to send their cash balances to New York for custody and employment. The cash in the New York banks amounts to the large total of £40,000,000, a figure that was only exceeded in 1894 after the crisis of 1893. It is apparent, therefore, that unless trade in the United States greatly revives no one will be anxious to take money from London to America in order that it may lie idle in the American banks, and that even though Europe may owe a large sum to the United States in the Autumn it may be found that balances will be left in Europe to meet United States obligations in the early months of 1898.

"Of course, were confidence and trade to revive, and were Europe to again purchase American securities freely, gold would undoubtedly go; but at present the indications are insufficient to warrant the expectation of such revival for some time to come, and at the moment the United States are taking securities from Europe instead of Europe sending additional capital to the States."

A BALTIMORE CHUCKLE.

Messrs. Hambleton & Co., of Baltimore, in their weekly financial circular, say:

"Big crops, a big foreign demand, and big prices. My! my! my! what a calamity to those who stake their all upon distrust and depression. With the farmer contented and happy and with the labor fully employed in all the channels which are in use to carry the crops to market, with factories, furnaces, and merchants busy supplying the demand for goods made possible and prominent by the surplus riches of the husbandman, what have the calamity howlers to hope for? Mr. Bryan, your occupation's gone. And then to think of it, we won't have Congress 'on our hands' for five months. Why should we not be happy?

"Conditions and circumstances are certainly favorable. Europe must have our breadstuffs, all that we can spare and at our figure. Europe is also finding it to its advantage to buy our manufactured products, and Europe owes us a snug little balance and will probably be shipping gold this way in the Autumn."

WALL STREET'S BULLISHNESS.

Wall Street names Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Northern Pacific as purchases. It also names the balance of the list.—Boston Herald.

ST. JOE AND GRAND ISLAND.

Says The New York News Bureau:

"The increasing activity in St. Joe and Grand Island securities is, according to those interested in the property, readily explained by the traffic returns of the company. For the five months ended May 31, the net earnings were $163,834, against $35,975 for the corresponding period of last year. After deducting taxes the surplus is $134,301. The fixed charges of the company until Jan. 1, 1899, are only $80,000, and for the two years ending 1901, $120,000. It apears, therefore, that the company has earned during the first five months of the present calendar year over $54,000 in excess of its fixed charges for the entire year. That this result is not due to special causes during the period mentioned is shown by the fact that during the first three weeks in the current month gross earnings have increased $13,000. As the territory tributary to the road will enjoy unusual agricultural prosperity this year, it is confidently believed that the traffic returns during the next six months will be even more gratifying than those already reported."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	285
3d week July	$1,219	$11,103	$10,689
From Jan. 1	292,438	295,102	298,767
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTH.—			
Mileage	1,136	1,138	1,138
3d week July	$71,357	$68,078	$62,505
From Jan. 1	2,055,039	2,320,168	1,935,043
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	588	588	588
3d week July	$38,490	$41,111	$37,037
From Jan. 1	$02,013	1,156,451	1,021,690
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
2d week July	$2,499	$2,518	$2,159
3d week July	1,551	1,861	2,458
From Jan. 1	43,779	64,710	57,320
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
3d week July	$24,207	$17,218	....
From Jan 1	549,809	478,812	....
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week July	$23,550	$23,063	$18,792
From Jan. 1	795,982	759,733	629,006
GRAND RAPIDS & IND.—			
Mileage	436	436	436
3d week July	$41,930	$38,833	$41,172
From Jan. 1	1,012,378	1,085,552	1,099,721
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
3d week July	$390,762	$356,580	$355,426
From Jan. 1	9,499,346	9,371,885	9,188,319
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week July 10	$45,400	$39,230	$39,700
From Jan. 1	1,376,863	1,172,107	1,257,602
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
Mileage	194	194	194
3d week July	$4,805	$1,886	....
From Jan. 1	115,096	50,671	....
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
2d week July	$6,829	$5,880	$6,323
From Jan. 1	195,754	212,677	169,881
LOUIS., EVANS. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
3d week July	$29,932	$28,031	$23,811
From Jan. 1	750,872	816,451	728,008
LOUIS., HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
3d week July	$10,658	$9,719	$8,921
From Jan. 1	241,314	248,178	214,765
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
2d week July	$21,306	$17,802	$17,947
From Jan. 1	672,214	632,471	595,473
MEXICAN—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week July 11	$64,500	$62,000	$57,421
From Jan. 1	1,953,392	1,573,074	1,837,137
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. M.—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
3d week July	$74,185	$66,775	$47,500
From Jan. 1	1,802,848	1,872,800	1,237,098
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,567
3d week July	$234,830	$197,089	$192,688
From July 1	642,715	616,229	521,045
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	176	176	176
2d week July	$4,165	$3,628	.....
From Jan. 1	113,527	117,375	.....
UNION PAC., DEN. & GULF—			
Mileage	974	974	974
3d week July	$62,016	$54,396	.....
From Jan. 1	1,720,381	1,578,190	.....
TOL., PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week July	$15,588	$18,441	$17,546
From Jan. 1	359,527	534,287	515,661
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for June—			
Gross earnings	219,886	197,953	208,655
Op. expenses	127,512	128,207	131,762
Net earnings	92,374	69,096	76,893
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,151,734	1,151,055	1,171,179
Op. expenses	718,358	764,509	715,102
Net earnings	443,376	386,546	456,077
CIN., N. O. & TEXAS PAC. for June—			
Gross earnings	299,334	278,792	.....
Op. expenses	195,931	207,294	.....
Net earnings	103,403	71,498	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,440,506	3,685,865	.....
Op. expenses	2,343,181	2,645,873	.....
Net earnings	1,097,325	1,039,992	.....
GEORGIA for June—			
Gross earnings	97,173	86,482	77,258
Op. expenses	92,598	81,247	77,143
Net earnings	4,565	5,165	115
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,590,659	1,479,792	1,307,638
Op. expenses	1,139,293	1,048,673	987,364
Net earnings	451,363	431,119	320,274
SAN FRANCISCO & NOR. PAC. for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	737,094	790,958	826,701
Op. expenses	496,969	558,378	541,772
Net earnings & other income	240,125	232,580	284,929
Fixed charges	229,915	230,550	231,140
Surplus	10,210	2,030	53,789
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD for June—	1897.	1896.	Dec'se.
Gross earnings	$1,418,186	$1,446,921	$28,735
Op. expenses	1,173,485	1,223,239	49,754
Net earnings	244,701	223,682	*21,019
Seven months to June 30—			
Gross earnings	9,683,862	10,077,183	383,321
Op. expenses	7,942,563	8,361,662	419,099
Net earnings	1,751,299	1,715,521	*35,778
TOL., ST. L. & K. C.—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week July	$38,196	$39,521	$32,020
3d week July	37,625	47,020	36,789
From Jan. 1	1,147,518	1,096,999	913,843
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY for June—			
Gross earnings	1,233,520	1,432,055	198,535
Op. expenses	1,236,594	1,448,576	211,982
Net loss	3,074	16,521	13,447
Seven months to June 30—			
Gross earnings	7,837,838	8,450,374	612,536
Op. expenses	8,129,275	9,065,374	936,099
Net loss	291,437	615,000	323,563
Both companies, month of June—			
Net earnings	241,627	207,161	*34,466
For seven months to June 30—			
Net earnings	1,459,863	1,100,521	*359,342

*Increase.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 78 roads for the second week of July, 1897, at $6,586,770, an increase of $94,304, or 1.45 per cent.; 70 roads for the third week of July report $6,643,853, an increase of $398,757, or 6.39 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¼@58⅝c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅞c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 45¼@47c.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $2,148,409, and the exports for the same period $28,794,751. The net exports, therefore, have been $26,646,342. The next exports for the same period in 1896 were $30,746,967, against net exports in 1895, $15,129,163; in 1894, $71,317,077, and in 1893, $56,826,663.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $1,641,425. The banks now hold $45,720,150 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,921,600, an increase in specie of $119,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,631,100, an crease in deposits of $519,300, and a decrease in circulation of $103,500.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 31, '97.	July 24,'97.	Aug. 1,'96.
Loans	$542,906,200	$540,074,600	$469,535,900
Specie	91,497,400	91,377,900	46,254,700
Legal tenders	109,984,000	111,615,100	92,727,400
Net deposits	623,043,000	622,525,700	485,014,900
Circulation	13,431,100	13,534,600	14,800,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal repirements:

	July 31, '97.	July 24,'97.	Aug. 1,'96.
Specie	$91,497,400	$91,377,900	$46,254,700
Legal tenders	109,984,000	111,615,100	92,727,400
Total res've	$201,481,400	$202,993,000	$138,982,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	155,761,250	155,631,425	121,253,500
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$45,720,150	$47,361,575	$17,728,600

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$45,720,150	1892	$24,231,275
1896	17,728,600	1891	19,481,250
1895	41,167,178	1890	8,959,650
1894	71,903,725	1889	7,089,075
1893	*4,301,075	1888	27,116,175

*Deficit.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
July 29, 1897	£36,618,462	.....
July 30, 1896	47,880,142	.....
Bank of France.		
July 29, 1897	80,777,224	£49,302,583
July 30, 1896	82,735,288	50,162,337
Bank of Germany.		
July 29, 1897	29,352,000	15,120,000
July 30, 1896	29,881,000	15,086,000
Austro-Hungary.		
July 28, 1897	37,010,000	12,660,000
July 30, 1896	27,352,000	12,907,000
Spain.		
July 29, 1897	8,983,000	10,720,000
July 30, 1896	4,896,000	11,480,000
Netherlands.		
July 29, 1897	2,632,000	6,943,000
July 30, 1896	2,634,000	6,921,000
Belgium.		
July 29, 1897	2,780,000	1,390,000
July 30, 1896	2,602,000	1,301,000
Total for the week	£198,152,686	£96,135,583
Total preceding week	197,500,517	96,490,489
Corresponding week last year	201,490,430	97,857,337

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,184,000
Corresponding week, 1896	8,595,661
Since Jan. 1, 1897	220,852,914
Corresponding period, 1896	273,375,801

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,357,026
Corresponding week, 1896	5,983,706
Since Jan. 1, 1897	22,796,729
Corresponding period, 1896	213,969,488

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$124,261
Corresponding week, 1896	147,341
Since Jan. 1, 1897	3,723,021
Corresponding period, 1896	20,463,709

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$4,717,509
Corresponding week, 1896	1,308,850
Since Jan. 1, 1897	56,208,596
Corresponding period, 1896	80,986,090

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending July 31	$823,533,109	Balances week ending July 24	44,837,250
Balances week ending July 31	35,150,875	Exchanges week ending July 24	42,603,163
Exchanges week ending July 24	644,585,297	Balances week ending July 17	39,847,183
Balances week ending July 24	42,603,163	*Exchanges week ending July 10	508,263,648
Exchanges week ending July 17	695,777,730	*Balances week ending July 10	33,217,489
Balances week ending July 17	39,847,183	Exchanges week ending July 3	761,721,696
*Exchanges week ending July 10	508,263,648	Balances week ending July 3	55,961,132
*Balances week ending July 10	33,217,489	Exchanges week ending June 26	537,588,172
Exchanges week ending July 3	761,721,696	Balances week ending June 26	33,385,666
Balances week ending July 3	55,961,132	*Five days.	

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The money market shows no changes and the prevailing cheapness of loans continues. There is not likely to be much rise in discount rates.

As America is buying parcels of American securities in London, it is doubtful whether the usual Autumn drain of gold will be as large as heretofore. Japan need

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 59 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 218.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 17.2 1-3 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,024.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 222 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Rutherford Place, 19 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Amelia A. Barnum on June 8, 1892.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%

Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARONSTEIN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURICE ARONSTEIN, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hostwick, Morrell & Sinn, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2ad day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WEIL, Executor. FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & HATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-law6mM

BRUNING, ELISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISE BRUNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wayland E. Benjamin, No. 2,293 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1897.—Dated New York City, May 7th, 1897. LOUIS UTHOFF. HENRY MIDDENDORF, Executors. W. E. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Executors, 2,293 Third Avenue, New York City. m10-law6mM

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, Erwin I. Spink, No 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1897. ROBERT J. DYATT, LILLIAN ASH, RICHARD M. MARTIN, Executors. ERWIN I. SPINK, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. ap12-law6mM

DAVIS, EMILY K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY K. DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Watson & Gibson, No. 55 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1897. CHARLES R. McNULTY, Administrator. my17-law6mM

MONTGOMERY, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Administratrix with the will annexed. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 and 82 William St. jul4-law6mM

McKENZIE, ALEXANDER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Jane Keith, (formerly Jane McKenzie,) Alice J. Jones, Alexander McKenzie, Laura H. Ogle, Alexander McK. Jones, Julie B. Willichie, Alfred M. Ogle, Alfred M. Ogle, Jr., Janie M. Ogle, Kenneth L. Ogle, Edward A. Ogle, Majorie Ogle, and Gilbert E. Ogle, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALEXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of September, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jane Keith and Alice J. Jones, as executors and Trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate, to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the [L. S.] 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy12-law6wM

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. mh22-law6mM

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:55, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional train Sat., 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

"The World-Famous Pleasure Grounds!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "Klein Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. pier at 8.45, 9.30, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. No. 5 th St., Brooklyn, 9.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.15, 11.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A.M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11.30 A.M. 12.00 M. 6 P M for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY DAY LINE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " " West 22d St. Pier..9 " Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens at 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 29. Collegiate preparation. Intermediate and primary departments. Optional military drill, gymnasium, hot lunches, playground. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 to 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. *Home and Chaperonage for Special Students.*

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.

Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Col. Roberts' School for Boys.—A well-equipped, thoroughly organized school, offering courses of study preparatory to college, the scientific school, or business. Illustrated circular will be sent on request.

FRANK S. ROBERTS,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers. 12 courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.
THE DALZELL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
College preparatory. A few vacancies for boarding pupils in the Principal's family.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School

Sixty-third year opens Oct. 1st, 1897. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Twelve courses. Five obtains LL. M.

For circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 120 Broadway. Evening School, Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL. B. in two years; LL. M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

BOARDERS WANTED.

32D ST., 34-38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; out-of-town buyers accommodated; references.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

MEDICAL.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN S. DICKERSON, John Harsen Rhoades, and Joseph H. Gray, as executors of the last will and testament of Clinton Gilbert, deceased, plaintiffs, against GEORGE F. JOHNSON, Frederick Johnson, Grace Osborne, and James L. Osborne, her husband, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, James A. H. Flemer, and Victor Hugo Koehler, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 24th, 1897. JOSEPH H. GRAY, JR.,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address No. 71 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants Grace Osborne and James L. Osborne: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-third day of July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1897.

JOSEPH H. GRAY, JR.,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
71 Wall Street, New York City.
jy26-law6wM&s4

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROBINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Executrix. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Executrix, 80 and 82 William St., N. Y. jul4-law6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City. ap19-law6mM

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. MARIE FREDERIEKA WORCH, Executrix. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City. my3-law6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIMETABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M., ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:26 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.

NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1897.

Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.00 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward. Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

RAULAH HOUSE,
PATCHOGUE, L. I.

Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.
Open until Oct. 7th.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
On the Summit of KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ALTITUDE, 3,000 FEET.
CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.
Four Hours from New York.
EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y. First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

HOWLAND HOTEL
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.
Many improvements added this season.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
(OCEAN FRONT.)

Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts., bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid in private family by English Protestant; references. A. M., 530 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman by the day or week; washing or cleaning. Mrs. Burnie, 518 East 70th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish, perfect fitter; day or month; city or country; Summer prices. 244 West 58d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By Swiss-French young lady, speaking very little English. Melle, 95 Riverside Drive.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, not long in country, to do housework in private family; city, country. Lynch, 822 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French woman as lady's maid; hairdresser and packer; no objection to traveling; best city reference. Address Mrs. Mownard, 329 7th Av., third floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like to place a first-class waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Inquire of present employer, 23 West 52d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young German, 24, speaking English and French; good reference; city or country. M. Henschel, Post Office Seabright, N. J.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Single; 45; Protestant German, thoroughly experienced; strictly sober and trustworthy; careful driver; not afraid of work; good references. Faithful, Box 140, Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Groom; single; 28; just disengaged; splendid personal references; smart appearance; careful driver. John, 1,620 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.—By physician, (28,) experienced, good address, steady habits; graduate New York University; highest references. Medicus, 156 East 125th St.

MACHINIST.—Tool and die maker; experienced man; good recommendations. C. H., 132 West Broadway.

PAINTING, $1.25; papering, $1.75 up; kalsomining, 75c.; plastering, &c., cheap. Samuelson, 405 West 49th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Experienced German nurse for child of 11 months, and to assist with child of 4 years. Call Monday from 9:30 until 11:30, at 264 West 57th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A bright, energetic canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known publication. Address F. J. R., Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.); West 22d St., 3:30 P. M. Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

RAMSDELL LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM

Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Prinz Regent Luitpold.....Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Aug. 26, Noon

GIBRATAR, NAPLES, BREMEN.

Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, A.u.5, 10 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM F. Bism'ck, Spt. 16, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Persia, Aug. 7, 12 M. Palatia, Aug. 21, 11:30 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $20.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1
PARIS.....Aug. 18 PARIS.....Sept. 8

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon
Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé, Sat., Aug. 14, 10 AM
Station of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Havre, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40, foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
Campania, Au. 21, 11 AM Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

KLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS,
VIA
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
Connecting with steamships sailing from VICTORIA AND SEATTLE.

For rates and full particulars apply to E. V. SKINNER, Gen. East. Agent, 1 and 353 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29, E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 6
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Aug. 10
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Aug. 13

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & L. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
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OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.

Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows:
(15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.)

7:55 A. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Lake Kiamesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.

9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake.

1:45 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Ferndale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.

3:15 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Ferndale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.

4:30 P. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

6:15 P. M., (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.,) (Daily,) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Hamilton, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West. Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free through to Chicago without transfer; arrives Chicago 9:30 P. M. Tickets and Pullman seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—

DR. DE COSTA ON GRANT

Says that the Commissioner Was Forced to Resign From the Police Board.

MORAL ISSUE PRECIPITATED

He Has Long Sought as President of the White Cross Society to Point Out Legal and Clear Methods of Procedure.

Last evening Dr. De Costa, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, spoke on the moral issue that has been precipitated by the resignation of Commissioner Grant from the Police Board. The preacher said that things had long been leading up to this issue, and that Col. Grant had performed a useful service by his action. Dr. De Costa said that he had long sought in various ways to emphasize the importance of an issue, and as President of the White Cross Society he had labored in private and public to persuade prominent influential men of the grossly immoral nature of certain practices, at the same time pointing out legal and clear methods of procedure. He took his text from Romans, xii., 21: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

After speaking of moral obligations in general and the need of avoiding the appearance of evil, he reached the point at issue and said in substance, that the moral questions had been dragged into the mire and that more and more moral distinctions were being lost sight of, sharp and cunning practices being put in the place of a pure and dignified administration. The moral question had been distinctly avoided by men who claim to be leaders. Some time ago the crusade started out against the police, and leaders who avoided any enunciation of moral principle took for their motto, "Anything to beat the police." The motto of the same class of men new might read, "Anything to degrade the police."

Col. Grant's Resignation.

One result has been the forcing of the resignation of Commissioner Grant, whose moral nature naturally revolts against methods best suited to men lost to a sense of shame. All honor to him for this action. It forms a needed and healthful protest. It is a culmination of a feeling that has been slowly rising in the breasts of thousands of good men, who have been shocked by methods more degrading and criminal than the crimes that some have claimed to expose.

The moral aspect of the question is one thing, and the legal another. It is high time that alleged "reformers" consulted the Penal Code, and read in the light of reason and morality what it has to say about "inciting to crime."

The Code is very express and does not allow any one to plead motive or intention in connection with their efforts at "reform" and the enforcement of law. To incite crime, whatever may be the motive, is simply criminal. Unfortunately there are good men and women who hold that the end justifies the means, and that we may multiply the crime of a bad man in order to catch and convict him. Against all such proceeding is leveled the pure law of God. No man has any right to speak or act a lie, or incite to an immoral act to get evidence against an offender. We may not do evil that good may come.

Avoid Appearance of Evil.

We may not, for one moment, fall to avoid the appearance of evil, hand may join hand, and society be added to society, yet whatever their strength and respectability, they cannot annul the plain Words of God. "I have," said the speaker, "sought to bring this evil to the attention of several societies that do much good and deserve much credit for the courage and persistency with which they have fought vice and crime. No one can rejoice more sincerely than I in the needful good they do, but there is need of reconsidering methods, and a strong call for the denunciation of methods like those that have led to the resignation of Col. Grant. All true friends of morality must be with him in this action, and honor him accordingly. Those who take the contrary view cannot be our guides. Nothing is clearer than that there is a deliberate shunning of high and honorable methods in the interest of those that are low and base, and positively loathsome.

Clean and Open Methods.

"The clean and open methods are ample; the only trouble is that they would deal with men and women alike, and result in bringing the rich and elegant man prostitute before the Grand Jury, as a witness to testify to Summer-night orgies that for foul foolishness make the gas burn blue.

"To-day a terrible moral rot underlies administrations, but without first purifying the moral atmosphere the leaders are trying to lead us to reform. What is needed first of all is a reform of certain 'reformers' who have not attempted to avoid the appearance of evil, but have gravelly run to immoral and vicious methods, deliberately violating the Commandments and seeking to do evil that good may come. It is time to call a halt, if we expect in the future a decent administration for Greater New York."

ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

Feast in Honor of Founder of the Society of Jesus.

The feast of St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus, better known as the Jesuit Order, was celebrated yesterday in all Roman Catholic churches conducted by Jesuit fathers throughout the country.

The feast occurs on July 31, and continues for a week, with an octave. At the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Brooklyn, and at St. Lawrence's Chapel, on East Eighty-sixth Street, the festival was observed with more than usual solemnity.

At St. Francis Xavier's Church on West Sixteenth Street a congregation that filled the church to overflowing listened to a sermon on the character and life of St. Ignatius preached by the Rev. William J. Ennis, Vice President of Georgetown University. A solemn mass was celebrated, the Rev. Michael McCarthy being celebrant. The deacon was the Rev. Albert A. Ulrick and the sub-deacon the Rev. George Kinn. The music was composed especially for the occasion by the organist, Gaston M. Dethier, and was sung by a large choir of mixed voices.

The preacher took his text from III. Kings, iv., 29, "Now God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart, as the sand that is on the seashore."

"The largeness of heart that St. Ignatius had," said Father Ennis, "may be called manly courage and nobility of purpose merely for temporal aims. Grace elevated these gifts and brought about a courageousness for God's glory seldom equaled by the saints of the Church, and endowed him with a nobility of purpose that made him the bravest of all reformers, for the reformation started with himself."

REV. MR. BLACKBURN ON FAITH.

Men Believe that There Is Gold at Klondike and Go There.

The Rev. Dr. Asa Blackburn preached to a large congregation in the Church of the Strangers yesterday morning, taking for his subject "Faith." He selected his text from St. Mark, ix., 23. He said: "If there was a physician here on earth who was so skillful and scientific as to find a cure for every physical illness at one application his reputation would be worldwide, and he would only be able to attend to a very small proportion of the patients who would call on him.

"We have a great Physician, however, who can cure every spiritual illness, and He is not kept half busy. That Physician is God. The blood of Jesus is a sure cure for all ills of the spirit.

"It is faith that makes the world what it is. If it was not for faith that there is gold in Klondike, do you think that hundreds of men would brave the terrible Alaskan Winters to go there in search of the precious metal? I say no! There is only one barrier that God puts in the way of helping you. He insists that you must come and ask Him to do so."

THE SUMMER VACATION.

Dr. De Costa Says that Street Sweepers Are Entitled to Rest.

Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, gave the fourth of his "Sunday Morning Talks" yesterday on questions connected with the Summer, taking as his text, 1. Samuel, i., 3, "This man went up out of the city yearly."

"Employers will find that the will gain by allowing their workers a time of rest. They will learn that it is not to their own interest to have their employes working with dull tools the year round when they might be sharpened up by a few days of rest in the least busy season.

"The State and National Governments recognize this to a certain extent, and why not more thoroughly? Why confine the recognized vacation to those who draw their pay in a certain way? Why give vacations to the police and school teachers and deny them to the toilers who sweep the streets and drive the ash carts

"The reform administration is squandering millions of dollars. It would be a good thing to spend some of the money in doing justice to some of the city's deserving employes. The practice is now to give vacations to those who draw salaries annually or by the month, or quarter, and to compel others who are not so fortunate to work the year round. The horses are not on annual salaries, yet they get better treatment than the men."

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Founding of the Order in This Country.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival in America of Mother Theresa and four Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame for the purpose of founding a branch of the order in this country was continued at the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Rest, Sixty-first Street and Second Avenue, yesterday morning. A solemn high mass was celebrated in honor of the occasion at 9:30 o'clock by the Rev. Joseph C. Held. A special musical programme was given by a double quartet and choir, supplemented by an orchestra.

The children of the parochial school of the parish, which is under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, attended mass in a body, and occupied seats reserved for them in the body of the church. The Rev. John G. Kissner preached the sermon. He gave a brief history of the work of the Sisters of Notre Dame since their arrival here, half a century ago, and commended the work they were doing. There are now 2,600 of them in different parts of the country, he said, and nearly 80,000 children receive instruction at the schools of which they have charge.

FATHER KIELY DECLINES.

Would Rather Be a Brooklyn Pastor Than a Western Bishop.

The Rev. John M. Kiely, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street, Williamsburg, has returned from his trip to Canada, and celebrated mass in his church yesterday. During Father Kiely's absence from the city, three Western Bishops petitioned the Holy See at Rome for the appointment of Father Kiely, who is one of the most brilliant Catholic orators in Brooklyn, as coadjutor of a Western diocese.

When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Father Kiely said: "It is true that my name has been mentioned for the coadjutorship, and I was so informed by the Propaganda, and from other sources in Rome. I declined to accept the appointment, because I do not care to leave Brooklyn or my parish. I have spent twenty-nine years in this diocese, and intend to remain here. My church is also free from debt.

"The diocese to which I have been asked to go is at Denver, Col. I was offered the Bishopric there about fifteen years ago and declined, and it is not at all likely that if I refused the post of head of the diocese I would consent to take a subordinate place."

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

New Edifice of a Lutheran Congregation in Jersey City.

The cornerstone of the new church edifice of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran congregation, on Wayne Street, near Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. Frederick Oswald, President of the New York Conference, assisted by the Rev. J. C. J. Petersen, pastor of the church; the Rev. J. C. R. Luehrs, the Rev. William Sanft, the Rev. H. W. Hoffmann, and the Rev. Frederick Holter.

The building, which will cost about $50,000, will be of brick, with brownstone and terra-cotta ornamentation. It will be 62 feet wide and 92 feet long, with a seating capacity of 1,000. The steeple will be 180 feet high and will contain not only a "bourdon" bell, but also a set of chimes, the gift of the Young Men's Lutheran Society.

The congregation was organized Jan. 11, 1861, by the Rev. August Bungeroth, now dead. It then erected a wooden house of worship on Fifth Street, near Erie Street, which it still occupies.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

Cornerstone Laid by Bishops Wigger and Rademacher at Union Hill.

The cornerstone of the new parochial school building of the Holy Family Roman Catholic Church of Union Hill was laid yesterday by Bishop Wigger, assisted by Bishop Rademacher of Indiana and the Rev. J. A. Grieff, rector of the church, and Chancellor Wallace. The address was delivered by the Rev. G. Meyer, rector of St. Henry's Church, Bayonne. Previous to the ceremony there was a parade in which all the Catholic societies of Hudson County took part. Charles Weiss was Grand Marshal and Charles Rau aid.

The schoolhouse will have four stories and a basement. The chief material will be pressed brick, with ornamentation in Fort Lee granite. There will be a gymnasium, bowling alleys, and a refectory in the basement. On the first floor will be a public hall, with a stage and dressing rooms. The auditorium will be 65 feet wide and 130 feet long. There will be eight classrooms on the second floor and eight on the third floor. The fourth floor will contain storage rooms and apartments for the janitor.

The cost of the building will be about $75,000.

May Succeed Dr. Langford.

A prominent candidate for the office of General Secretary to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, made vacant by the recent death of the Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, is the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, now rector of the Church of St. Matthias, Philadelphia. Dr. Anstice is widely known throughout the Episcopal Church in the United States. For many years he was rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, and only lately accepted the urgent call which made him pastor of St. Matthias's Church in Philadelphia. He was ordained to the priesthood in this city July 2, 1865, by the late Bishop Horatio Potter.

Mission of San Salvatore.

The congregation of the Italian Episcopal Mission of San Salvatore, for more than ten years the occupants of the old Mulberry Street Church, on Mulberry Street, near Bleecker Street, worshipped yesterday for the first time in their new temporary home, 40 Bleecker Street. During the course of the past week the old building was dismantled, and its furnishings, including altar, organ, and pews, were removed to the new structure. The abandonment of the historic church has been made necessary by reason of the condemnation of the property by the city authorities, as a large portion of the land upon which the building stands is needed to make room for the widening and extension of Elm Street.

Archbishop Keane Coming.

It is expected that Archbishop Keane, late Rector of the Catholic University of America, at Washington, will arrive in this city from Europe early in the present week. He has been delegated by the Pope to attend the annual meeting of the Archbishops of the United States, which will take place at the Catholic University during the first week in October next. Meantime he will take the opportunity of familiarizing himself with the conditions at present existing in the Catholic Church in this country, and will note such changes as have arisen since his departure. It is understood that he is the bearer of important messages from the Holy Father which he will present to the assembled prelates of the Church at their annual conference.

Church of the Puritans.

The Rev. S. F. Upham of the Drew Seminary occupied the pulpit of the Church of the Puritans in East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. He took his text from John, xx., 25. The sermon, which was doctrinal in character, was listened to by a small but attentive audience. The regular pastor, the Rev. Charles J. Young, is absent on his vacation as are a large portion of the congregation.

MANY CONVERTS IMMERSED

Ceremony Performed While Crowds of Bathers Looked on and Made Various Comments.

DENY BEING "TIME SETTERS"

Converts of a Brooklyn Tent Meeting Formally Taken into a Church Which Proposes to Make Saturday the Christian Sabbath.

The Rev. E. E. Franke of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination has been for five weeks conducting a series of meetings in a tent at Saratoga Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, and yesterday he publicly immersed twenty-seven of his converts at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. He says many more are ready for the ceremony, but for various reasons failed to appear.

Mr. Franke is the same preacher who held tent meetings last year at Ninety-fourth Street and the Boulevard. He is very anxious that his people shall not be regarded by the public as identical with the Second Day Adventists, whom he describes rather contemptuously as "Time Setters." It appears that the Second Adventists spend their time making near dates for the final judgment of men and collapse of things, and explaining subsequently why they missed connection, and in committing the prophet Daniel and St. John the Divine to statements which the facts fail to verify.

The Seventh Day Adventists, Mr. Franke says, do not do this. They are satisfied that the end of the world is very near, but they allow margins for errors in calculation and fix no definite time. Practically they differ from the Baptists only in observing Saturday—the seventh day—as their Sabbath. Yesterday was chosen for the ceremony of immersion not because it is regarded as a sacred day, but simply because it was a convenient day.

Surrounded by Bathers.

The scene of the immersion is a bathing place. About 200 people gathered on the shore close to the water's edge and as many more looked on from the bluffs near by. A hundred men and boys as near nudity as the law allows them to be were splashing about in the bath until the religious exercises began. Then they climbed on the breakwater, and sat there dangling their bare legs and watching the proceedings.

After prayer and several hymns and an address the immersions began. Most of the converts, men and women, wore long black gowns. Mr. Franke wore one also, and an undershirt of rubber which kept him absolutely dry.

The first to be baptized was an elderly black man with one eye. He was followed by two white women and an old and very thin white man. To this point the ceremony had been conducted without interruption, but it is an infirmity of the metropolitan crowd to associate a negro invariably with something comic, and when a black girl with features of the purest and most intensely developed Ethiopian cast went down into the water, throwing her arms about and expressing by many gesticulations her enthusiasm and happiness, there was a roar of laughter from bluffs and breakwater. This, however, did not disturb the preacher or the girl, for the rollers were running in strongly and their sound drowned that of the hilarious demonstration.

The ceremony proceeded under some difficulties. Occasionally a woman would allow air to get under the robe, and as she reclined into the water curious and balloonlike protuberances would appear and shift about as the waves rose and fell. One or two women chose to go in without the robes and in thin Summer dresses, and as they emerged their appearance was by no means orthodox. Then the bathhouses were made to hold just one person. When two women came from the water, and attempted to change their clothing in one of these apartments, with two others to help them, there would be a good deal of bumping and scuffling, and walls and doors would threaten to fall apart. This caused delays, for, as the supply of robes was limited, one detachment was frequently forced to wait until the robes had been taken from another, passed through the doors, and wrung out in tubs provided for the purpose. Consequently, the immersions were not finished until after 1 o'clock, although they began at 11:30, and the ceremony itself occupied only two or three minutes.

Several Inappropriate Comments.

The bathers tired of waiting and resumed their swimming, making the scene a queerly incongruous one—the congregation on the shore singing heartily and reverently, the preacher and the convert standing to their waists in the water while the solemn words of the service were spoken, and a swarm of hearty nude figures plunging, diving, and swimming about them.

The swimmers continued to exchange comments among themselves. When one man who was being baptized failed to disappear completely beneath the water a boy swimming near by shrilly announced the judgment "no fall," and another demanded that he be "put on his back, fair and square." An old man, who looked much like a man who had preceded him, was led out, and was instantly hailed with the accusation that he was "doublin' up on de part."

All the tolerant cynicism of the townbred boys and young men, expressed in the language of race track, theatre, and prize ring, had no effect on the Adventists. Probably they are used to it, as all people who undertake to introduce new doctrine to metropolitan publics must become. They are evidently thoroughly in earnest and strong in the belief that if they work long enough they will presently bring the whole Christian world to revolutionize its customs and doctrines, hallow Saturdays, and work on Sundays, and proclaim the early coming of the closing catastrophe of the universe. Mr. Franke says they have 800 members of their church in Brooklyn and "quite a number" in New York. Those baptized yesterday were evidently a good class of people, and nearly all of them were middle aged or elderly men and women. Apparently about half of them were Germans.

HARD-BOILED EGG TOO MUCH.

"So you were fighting in the street over a milk punch," said Magistrate Meade, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, when Barnet Cohen of 11 Pitt Street and Hyman Linchus, a bartender in a saloon at Willett and Stanton Streets, were arraigned.

"Yes, Sir," both answered.

"I told him to fix me a milk punch with an egg in it," said Cohen. "And what do you think he did? He peeled a hard-boiled egg and put in it. Say, Judge, that made me raving mad, and I told the bartender he knew more about shoveling coal than he did about making mixed drinks. He laughed at me, and I struck him."

The bartender thereupon seized a club and pursued Cohen into the street.

Magistrate Meade fined Cohen $3 and discharged the bartender, who looked as if he had had the worst of it in the fight.

Dun Dep Says He Is Persecuted.

Gop Chung of 22 Pell Street was complainant in the Centre Street Court yesterday against Dun Dep, a laundryman, at 138 Sixth Avenue. He swore that Dep had robbed him of a diamond ring worth $80, after having drugged him. Dep denied the charge, and asserted that the complainant was engaged with the Chinese Laundrymen's Union in a conspiracy to injure him because he had persisted in cutting laundry prices. He asked for a postponement of the examination until Wednesday, and was held in $1,000 bail.

Found Dead in a Doorway.

An unidentified man, about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, with light complexion and hair, and dressed like a longshoreman, was found dead early yesterday morning in the doorway of the tenement house at 37 Thompson Street. No one in the house knows the man, and it is probable that he was attacked with heart disease while passing in the street, and sought shelter. The body was taken to the Macdougal Street Station and afterward transferred to the Morgue. The Coroners' office was notified.

Small Fire at "Steve" Brodie's.

Before the new Raines law went into effect the hotel of Steven Brodie, at 114 Bowery, extended in an annex above the pawnshop of Iscar Goodwin, next door. From some unknown cause a fire broke out in the annex yesterday afternoon, but was extinguished quickly. The damage done to the room was $50, while water damaged the pawnbroker's stock to the extent of $200. When the present law went into effect Brodie, it is said, abandoned the annex.

WORK OF THE MERCHANTS

They Have Aroused a Healthy Trade Spirit That Kills Midsummer Dullness.

DUTY OF THE RAILROADS

President King Explains the Situation—Importance of the Patronage of Country Merchants—Some Short-Sighted Views Exposed.

A group of business men active in the dry goods district stood in the headquarters of the Merchants' Association in the New York Life Building at noon on Saturday discussing the situation. "Things are beginning to look better," said one, conservatively. "Yes, the work of this association has knocked out midsummer dullness," remarked another.

"And there has not been a time in six years when the New York merchants have looked forward so hopefully to the Fall trade," commented a third, with emphasis.

"Well, gentlemen, this state of affairs simply demonstrates the value of united and systematic work on the part of the merchants, backed up by the newspapers," said William F. King, President of the association. "We have now an effective home organization of 600 representative merchants, and we have an enrollment of 1,100 out-of-town buyers who propose to come here this Fall. Last year at this time we had nothing. There was no organization, no spirit among the merchants, and no means of gauging the situation. We all feel better now, because by combining in proper season we have done something that is bound to produce good results."

"It has required a great deal of hard work," said Vice President John C. Juhring, "but now the merchants of New York appear to be more thoroughly aroused than ever before. I am constantly in receipt of letters which indicate the most active interest in the work that this association has in hand. There is an enormous demand developing for our circulars out of town."

The cabinetmakers and interior woodworkers took possession of the rooms of the association on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of putting the solid oak partitions and permanent furniture in place. This week will see the rooms completely equipped for the reception of visitors from out of town.

Attitude of Certain Railroads.

With regard to the railroad situation—especially the attitude of the Southern and Western Traffic Associations toward the Merchants' Association—President King has this to say: "There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of many of the railway association managers throughout the country concerning the aim and scope of the Merchants' Association. One of its chief aims is to build up the home trade in all the towns and villages throughout the country. That has been one of its mottoes. The words, 'Keep your home trade,' have been printed in bold type in every circular sent out to merchants throughout the United States. These words mean just what they say. There is no better way for the country merchant to build up his home trade than by being put in touch with the commercial centres of the country. He then is able to see for himself new methods in business which have been adopted, the new styles in all lines of trade, his mind is broadened, and he goes back home imbued with the spirit of enterprise and aggressiveness which has made the city which he has visited progressive. The Merchants' Association believes, of course, that New York is the best place to which an out-of-town merchant can come. It has not hesitated to say so in the printed matter which is scattered broadcast throughout the country. It believes, however, that a visit on the part of any one to any commercial centre is a good thing, and the officers of this association feel very glad that one of the results of its labor has been to stimulate activity on the part of merchants in other cities toward obtaining for themselves some share of this out-of-town business. Evidence of this activity is accumulating constantly, and the work being done in New York seems to have had a revivifying effect in every city of any importance in every part of the United States.

A Short-Sighted Policy.

"The country merchant is one of the best patrons that a railroad has. If it is made easy for him to come to a commercial centre his purchases add to the freight which must be hauled by the transportation company. He may not ship by the carload, but in the aggregate his packages are an enormous quantity. The home merchant, in many respects, is really the bone and sinew of the railroad. The railroad must thrive, if it thrives at all, from the business in the cities and towns in the territory through which it runs. The towns themselves must thrive if only those within them thrive. The merchant is the mercantile centre of the community in which he lives. If the people whom he serves thrive, he thrives; if he thrives the merchant in the larger city flourishes, and the railroad which carries him to the point where he makes his purchases and back, and which carries his purchases in the way of freight, adds to its earning capacity. The earning capacity of the road adds to the income of the investor; the more money the investor has the more he spends in a larger way. The money he puts into circulation again flows from the producer of the soil to the holders of large fortunes, and so goes on circulating. If a railroad hampers the country merchant he puts a clog before the wheel of industry, and progress in many diverse directions is retarded.

If the railroad cultivates the railroad merchant, helps him to expand and broaden his business, it oils the cogs in the vast machinery of trade and quickens the prosperity of the country in as many directions as it otherwise would retard it. The country merchant, too, is a weekly, monthly, and yearly patron of the railroad, according to the extent of his business. That business is not spasmodic; the country merchant is a fixture. These merchants along the line of the road, in the aggregate, are not like other numbers of people who, to attend conventions of one kind or another, travel to various parts of the country in large bodies, scarcely, however, visiting the same part of the country twice in succession. The railroads, as a rule, are anxious to handle these large bodies, and make very considerable concessions to them in the way of reductions of rates. These aggregations, however, are ephemeral. They carry nothing beyond their personal baggage, and at points where they congregate for their meetings, conventions, or what not, they make no purchases beyond those of a purely personal character.

The Country Merchant's Patronage.

"The country merchant, however, lives in his town all the year round, year in and year out. In the total on the line of any one road, the merchants are a vast body of men whose business helps the railroad practically every day of the year. This is the man to whom concessions ought to be made. He is more entitled to a reduced rate of fare when he travels for his legitimate business than is the member of some ordinary excursion or convention, or a theatrical party, whose business may be obtained one year by one road, another year by another, and ultimately may be lost altogether.

"Many of the associations controlling the different routes of the country do not seem to have considered this matter in its broad and proper light. The Merchants' Association, however, intends that the railroads shall so see it. This association intends to continue to lay before the railroads arguments and facts in support of this idea, which it believes to be the correct one. In time the railroads will see it. Some of them already have seen it, proof of which is shown in the concessions granted by the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations. There is no bunko in this thing; no vainglorious boasting. The Merchants' Association believes that if it builds up the trade of the country at large New York in its natural superiority will reap largely. The New York merchants, through this association, are showing the merchants throughout the United States what there is for them to see and to buy and to enjoy when they visit the metropolis. This has never been done before, certainly not in the systematic way in which it is now being done. That this meets what many call a 'long-felt want' is shown conclusively by the rapidity with which applications from out-of-town merchants are coming in for membership in the Merchants' Association. The success with which this association has met is remarkable. The officers of the association, the Directors, the members of its Advisory Board, and its active resident members, have reason to feel proud of what has been accomplished. We want to tell the country, however, that the success which has been met with so far only serves as a stimulant to still further energy on our part in the future."

TO RECOVER A CHILD'S HAT.

Mrs. Frazer Stepped from a Moving Trolley Car and May Die.

Mrs. J. Frazer, sixty years of age, of 118 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, is in St. Mary's Hospital, in that city, suffering from a severe scalp wound and concussion of the brain. The physicians do not think that she can recover.

Mrs. Frazer, with her grandson, six years old, got upon a Smith Street car yesterday morning in order to ride to Coney Island

At Smith and Luquer Streets the child's cap blew off. Mrs. Frazer excitedly called to the conductor to stop. He did not respond very promptly, and she started to get off while the car was still going at a rapid rate of speed. She fell and then was thrown heavily by the momentum of the car for some distance. She was unconscious when she arrived at the hospital.

POLICEMAN DIDN'T WANT HELP.

Reilly, Arrested for Interference, Disgusted with Citizenship.

John Reilly of 289 Tenth Avenue, a laborer, was arrested on Saturday night charged with interference with Policeman Lomax of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was taking a drunken prisoner to the station house. Reilly said that when he met the officer and his prisoner he asked Lomax if he wanted any help.

"The p'liceman," said Reilly, "then axed me if I wuz a citizen. I says I wuz, an' he druv his club inter me back, sayin': 'Git out,' and I wuz gittin' w'en he tuk me in."

Policeman Lomax said that Reilly had tried to get the prisoner away from him. Magistrate Wentworth fined Reilly $10.

"Yez'll get noten outer me," said Reilly, as he walked away. "It don't pay to be a citizen sometimes."

NEW GAME TOO DANGEROUS.

Peter Wynne Dropped Once Too Often from a Second-Story Window.

Peter Wynne, fifteen years old, with several of his companions, invented a new game, which they called "Drop out of the window," and for an hour or so they amused themselves at it yesterday afternoon.

Wynne's home is on the second floor at 313 West Broadway. He and the other boys piled packing boxes under one of the windows. Then they dropped from the window to the boxes. As the sport progressed the pile of boxes was lowered, until the fall was nearly two stories. Young Wynne, the most daring of the boys, made the last drop. As he did so, the top box upset, and he fell to the sidewalk, fracturing his skull at the base. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and the surgeons there say that he will die.

A BUTLER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Policeman Faubell Claimed that He Tried to Pick His Pocket.

Luke Owens, an Englishman, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of having attempted to pick the pocket of Policeman Faubell of the West Thirtieth Street Station, on Saturday night.

The policeman claimed that he was standing in front of The Herald Building when he felt a hand in his trousers pocket. He turned quickly and caught Owens. This was denied vehemently by the prisoner, who said he had no reason to steal, at the same time exhibiting a twenty-dollar bill.

Magistrate Deuel appeared to favor the policeman until he asked the prisoner where he was employed.

"I am employed as butler, Sir, by Mr. Platt of 16 West Fortieth Street, and before that was butler for Justice MacLean, and at another time for Mrs. Henriques of 512 Fifth Avenue."

The Magistrate studied for a moment, and then, turning to the officer, said the man was working for prominent people, and as his story was very frank, he would give him the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

CAPT. JOHNSON'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Capt. John Hamilton Johnson of the Eighth Police Precinct, Brooklyn, who died last Thursday, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at his home, Ninth Avenue and Eighth Street. Several thousand people were gathered around the house during the services, and when the cortège set out for Greenwood Cemetery the street was lined for five blocks with spectators. At the request of the family, the funeral was taken in charge by U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of which Capt. Johnson was Vice Senior Commander, having been one of the guard of honor at Mount McGregor. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Davis, pastor of the Reformed Church. The pall bearers were Policemen Fox, Colfer, Madden, Griffin, Barker, and Roth. The honorary pall bearers were Capts. Baldwin, Kneipple, Brown, and Velsor of the police force, Messrs. Snyder, Pullman, Broscher, and Charlton of the Greenwood Lodge of Masons, Assistant Superintendent of Police Mackellar, and Messrs. Tebbets, Howett, and Barker of Grant Post.

The funeral consisted of three platoons of police from the Second, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Precincts, headed by a squad of Police Captains and the survivors of the First New York Lincoln Cavalry, in which Capt. Johnson acted as scout during the civil war.

At the cemetery the services were conducted by the Veteran Masons. A salute was fired over the grave. Among those present were Col. Frederick Dent Grant, ex-Commissioner of Police of this city; Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn, and many other well-known citizens.

CHALLENGE TO SENATOR RAINES

Former Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger addressed the members of the Brighton Literary Association yesterday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. Harburger said:

"As we are nearing toward the coming election it becomes more apparent that the great issue in the coming Mayoralty contest will be the Raines liquor tax law. The Independence Hall Democracy, which represents the followers of personal liberty, are organizing and agitating daily, and will be the potential power in the greatest of political contests that this century has seen. The hardships which the people generally have endured; the despoiling of their property and vested rights; the injury which the law has done to landlords and tenants; the rights of free men which it has annulled, will not be forgotten. Reports come in from all over the State that the hard cider joints are doing a thriving business, especially in and about Senator Raines's home. The countrymen can drink hard cider to their hearts' content, get gloriously inebriated, carouse all the time, and then their doing will be charged to liquor dealers who pay the tax. These joints also sell their stuff on Sundays."

Mr. Harburger challenged Senator Raines to a public discussion of the question whether his law, which has been in operation for one year, has bettered the condition of the State. The enormous tax on our citizens, he said, has ruined thousands of well-meaning persons. It is an astonishing sight to see the many empty stores which were formally occupied driven out of business by being taxed to death. Mr. Harburger, in conclusion, congratulated Commissioner Grant on the stand he had taken.

Young Fruit Stand Robbers.

Louis Diora, aged thirteen years, of 172 Hester Street; Robert Denino, ten years; Lorenzo Chella, thirteen years, of 219 Mulberry Street, and Joseph Delbroggia, fourteen years, of 184 Hester Street were remanded to the care of the Children's Aid Society at the Centre Street Court yesterday. Policeman Kane of the Leonard Street Police Station caught the lads in the act of breaking into the locked fruit stand of Eugene Picola at 69 Walker Street yesterday morning. Diora had false keys and opened the lock.

Switchman Killed in Brooklyn.

John Bafferman, a switchman employed by the Long Island Railroad, was run over by a west-bound freight train at Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He died two hours later in the Seney Hospital. Thomas Reilly, the engineer, and Charles Pollock, the conductor, were arrested. Reilly said that Bafferman's death was due to his own carelessness.

Bitten by New Jersey Insects.

Louis King, sixty-four years old, a machinist, of 83 Bowery, was over in New Jersey a short time ago. While there he was bitten by insects, and yesterday his face, neck, and arms were so swollen and blotched that he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He also shows traces of ivy poisoning.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Anarchists who Belong to the Autonomist Group Make Advances to That Body.

WANT BERKMANN'S PARDON

Delegate Johnson Offers a Resolution that the Theatrical Protective Union Shall Aid in Unionizing All Orchestras in the City.

The Anarchists who belong to the autonomist group, of which Emma Goldman was the chief, and which always reviled trades unions, are now making advances to these organizations.

These Anarchists yesterday sent a delegation to the Central Labor Union consisting of a Mr. Kelly and Mr. Brady, who said that they represented the Berkmann Defense Association, whose headquarters are at 50 First Street, where Justus Schwab has his saloon. This, however, the delegates of the Central Labor Union did not know yesterday.

Mr. Kelly was given the privilege of the floor, and expressed his sorrow for the impetuous youth, Alexander Berkmann, who had got himself into so much trouble by shooting Henry C. Frick some years ago. He then read resolutions that had been passed by the Berkmann Defense Association denouncing the punishment of that young man as unnecessarily severe.

The Central Labor Union thereupon decided to indorse an application to the State Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania for Berkmann's pardon.

A motion was made in the Central Labor Union to appropriate $20 to assist the State branch of the American Federation of Labor to carry on its work of scooping in unions. This aroused the ire of several delegates who belong to the Knights of Labor, and they moved to lay the matter over for two weeks.

A hot debate followed, and during the discussion it developed that the Central Labor Union was affiliated with the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, and the Workingmen's State Trade Assembly. So they compromised by giving the State Branch of the Federation of Labor $5.

Delegate Eugene Johnson of the Manhattan Musical Union offered a resolution to the effect that unless the Theatrical Protective Union helped his union to unionize the orchestras of all the theatres in the city, it should be expelled.

The members of these orchestras belong to the Musical Mutual Protective Union, one of the strongest unions in the country, and who show their contempt for the Manhattans by calling them bricklayers and cobblers and gutter tooters. Walter Damrosch and other prominent orchestra leaders belong to the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and it is these men whom the Manhattans want to displace by calling them non-union. But as that union withdrew from the Central Labor Union, its members were declared to be non-union, and, therefore, deserved to be discriminated against. So the meeting quickly passed the resolution.

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union protested against the resolution, and said that, according to the constitution of the body, written charges should first have been made, but Chairman Bausch said the meeting had already acted in the matter, and would not reopen the case.

Delegate McGill of the plasterers reported that the early closing movement had been making considerable progress among the Harlem retail stores. Those stores have been closing at 9 o'clock in the evening, and efforts are being made to have them close at 6 o'clock

A report was made that Contractor James T. Hall, who was building the Cullom Memorial Hall, at West Point, was employing non-union men, so the meeting directed its Secretary to write to the Government Architect there and protest.

While the meeting was in progress Delegate John F. Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association came in dressed in bicycle costume, and leading a wheel. It was his first appearance in this rig. After the applause by his fellow-delegates had subsided one of them examined the wheel and exclaimed: "Just as I thought. Brother Mahr rides a scab wheel. He'll have to treat the crowd."

Mahr looked at the saddle, and then admitted that it was of non-union make and promised to have it changed.

"How about the fine to set up the drinks," asked Delegate Daly.

"There is a large tank of excellent ice water near the door. Come and take a drink with me," replied Mahr.

The delegates would not accept the invitation and Mahr promised to treat them to lemonade after the meeting.

JEWISH SOCIALISTS' CONVENTION.

Members Discussed Ways and Means How to Carry on the Socialistic Propaganda.

The Jewish-speaking Socialist Convention that met yesterday at 28 Avenue A had delegates from this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Boston, Haverhill, Hartford, New Haven, Newark, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The objects of the convention, the delegates explained, were to devise means how to carry on the Socialistic propaganda among the Jewish population of this country. They approve of the principles and platform of the regular old Socialist Labor Party, but they emphatically protest against the methods and tactics of the leaders of the party.

"When these leaders were once elected," remarked one of the delegates, "they imagined that they were going to remain in office for all time. They want to rule with a rod of iron, and are more tyannical than the Czar of Russia or the Sultan of Turkey, and if any one dared to criticise them or their methods he was persecuted and reviled in a shameful manner.

"Only slaves would submit to such treatment, and several Jewish sections revolted, and for this they were suspended on charges of disloyalty to the party's principles. The protests against the tyranny of leaders was interpreted as disloyalty. Three sections in New York, one in Brooklyn, and one in Philadelphia were suspended, and several sections that had expressed sympathy with them were threatened.

"The suspended sections decided not to apply for reinstatement, but to form an independent organization, and to invite their sympathizers to join them. Many of the sympathizers did join, and we started a newspaper called the Vorwaerts, to expound our principles."

The convention yesterday discussed the advisability of joining the Social Democracy, and finally decided to affiliate with it, although the delegates do not approve of Debs's colonization scheme, because, they said, it is impracticable.

The editors and publishers of the Vorwaerts, the organ of the new party, then made their report. As complaints had been made that many contributions by members of the party had not been printed, a committee was appointed to investigate. It found that so many contributions were sent in daily that the paper would have to be enlarged to three or four times its size to print them all. So it was decided